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William P. Stark Trees and their Fruits



The J. W. Hale



William P. Stark Trees and their Fruits

*Complete Catalog and Price List.
This is Our Only Representative.*

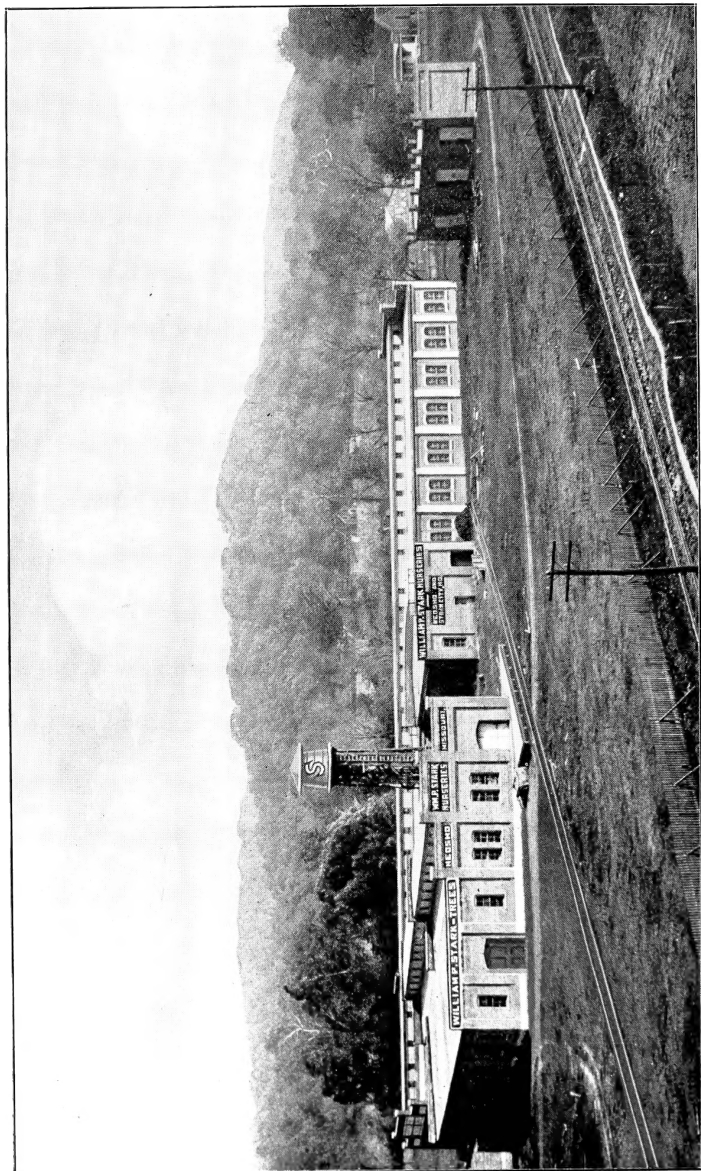


Always Look for this Mark. It Saves You $\frac{1}{2}$

William P. Stark Nurseries

Nurseries
Stark City, Missouri

General Office
and Packing Houses
Neosho, Missouri



The largest and most complete brick packing houses in America. Located on three Railroads. Trees are handled and packed with the greatest care and shipped promptly at the right time

The William P. Stark Policy

THE WILLIAM P. STARK NURSERIES specialize in propagating vigorous, healthy trees for the orchardist and in developing bearing orchards for profit.

The true nurseryman must be a trained fruit-grower. A knowledge of orcharding is as necessary to successful nursery work as the left hand is to the right. It is true there are many who call themselves nurserymen who know nothing about orchard-nurserymen, they are not unskilled “tree growers,” who know little about the young trees after they leave their hands—and care less. They often sell them to a dealer or a wholesaler who distributes through salesmen, and the salesman generally knows less about what they are selling and the firm they represent than does the man who is buying the stock.



William P. Stark

Our business is to grow the best trees that can be propagated and sell them direct to you at the lowest possible price. Our business is to give you accurate, careful information, so that you may select the best varieties and trees for your own special use.

Our business is to keep in touch with you after you have bought the trees and plants and help you to secure the best results with the least amount of work and expense.

You want the healthiest and most vigorous trees and plants at a reasonable cost. We have and will deliver just what you want and the way you want it. Let's trade.

WILLIAM P. STARK.

William P. Stark Nurseries, Stark City, Missouri

What We Agree To Do

The William P. Stark Nurseries sell trees direct to you—the planter. We give the same high-grade trees and the same prices to all. Our desire is to do everything for you that we can do better and cheaper than you can. It is to our mutual advantage to furnish the best trees, deliver them promptly in good condition, and at the lowest cost consistent with the highest quality.

EACH TREE IS GUARANTEED TRUE TO NAME. Only experienced and careful experts work in the propagating and packing departments. Every precaution is taken to have each plant true to label. If by any fault of ours it is not true to label, we will, on proper proof, either (1) replace double the number, or (2) refund the price paid plus 6% compound interest, and also replace the actual number of trees free of charge.

PRICES AT EACH, 10 and 100 RATE. Trees are tied in bundles of ten. The 10 rate and 100 rate prices are allowed on unbroken bundles. The 100 rate will be allowed where there are ten or more unbroken bundles of the same class of stock; that is, ten bundles of apples or ten bundles of peaches. Vines and berry bushes are tied in bunches of twenty-five. The 25 and 100 rate will be given on unbroken bunches.

CARLOAD LOTS delivered special prepaid prices on application, to associations, clubs, orchardists and other large buyers.

SIZE OF TREES. The different sizes are indicated by X for the medium, XX for the large and XXX for the very large. To give the purchaser an idea of the different sizes we give the approximate height of each. This form of classification of sizes was originated by William P. Stark, and later approved by the American Association of Nurserymen. The orchardist should remember that size, vigor, shape and roots of the trees are far more important than the height. Do not be deceived by the "cheap tree" man who retails a six-foot tree for less than good stock will bring at wholesale. A tall man is not necessarily a vigorous man, and there is a world of difference in trees of the same height. That is why we have adopted the X, XX and XXX system; it stands for full caliper, distribution of branches, strong roots, and great vigor as well as height. We will send samples for inspection of the different sizes of trees for a reasonable price. Special individual directions sent complete for planting your order of trees.

WILLIAM P. STARK TREES ARE FREE FROM INJURIOUS INSECTS AND FUNGUS DISEASES. All stock is doubly inspected by the state entomologists and by our own entomologist who co-operates with the state and goes over the nursery carefully many times each season. The trees are given one final and thorough examination just before they are packed in the box for the customer. Every precaution is taken to safeguard the buyer and his tree, whether he lives in a state whose laws require this or not.

FREIGHT. Trees are delivered free on board cars at our packing houses and every means used to rush the shipment.

GUARANTEED DELIVERY. The safe arrival of your order is assured. We will replace free of charge orders lost or spoiled en route to your railroad shipping station.

BOXED AND PACKED FREE. No extra charge for boxing and packing.

THE J. H. HALE PEACH. It is mutually agreed between buyer and seller of these J. H. Hale peach trees, that they will never be used for propagating other trees.

A Word About the Apple

The apple has always been recognized as the universal fruit. It grows in practically every state in the Union with possibly one exception, and thrives on all of our well drained tillable soils. America is the World's apple barrel. Some localities are especially favored and will eventually grow the greater part of the market crop, but every land owner should grow enough apples and other fruits for his own family. Varieties of special adaptabilities have been given us by the plant breeders so that apples can be grown from Maine to California, from Canada to Mexico. Early, medium or late ripening apples can be had from one year's end to another.—Over-production?—NO! It is this very same wide adaptability and production that is the making of the industry; that is changing it from a haphazard branch of farming to a highly developed business. Here's why: Apples were exported to Europe in the days of Benjamin Franklin, but it has not been until the very recent perfection and use of cold storage and of refrigerator cars that there has been a general development of our foreign and city markets—and yet, we haven't made a good start. The real possibilities have never been touched. Eastern orchardists have been fearfully slow to recognize the truth even after they were "shown" by the Westerners.

Would you like a bit of history? New York State was the great apple-growing center the first half of the last century, but the fruit became inferior as the orchards grew older and insects, pests and fungous diseases increased. Then along the middle of the century millions of trees were planted in the virgin soil of Missouri and Arkansas, and farther north in Michigan. New York buyers came west to get perfect apples from these orchards. Insects and fungous diseases developed and the fruit soon became inferior like that of New York. Then the Colorado folks and others began to plant trees, following the successful examples of the Mormons in Utah, and so the planting swept on in a great wave to the Pacific Coast. But there were several vital differences in these far western folks. They were strangers in a new country, not bound by local customs or prejudices. Their orchards meant success or poverty to them, and they did not quit and give up when the insects came—they sprayed, they perfected smudge pots to prevent frost injury, and having good fruit, they developed co-operative associations to sell it for high prices. And the eastern states are just starting to raise good fruit from well-cared-for trees; but good fruit will come—is coming and it will be sold at good prices.

Over-production of quality apples is impossible. Such talk comes from the man who has *not* an orchard. The man who has a good orchard in a suitable location plants more trees and takes care of them. There is an unusually large crop of apples this year. Apple prices are comparatively low, yet nine-tenths of our American consumers are not supplied with good fruit at a fair price. If you doubt this call on half a dozen near-by grocery stores. Look at their fruit and ask the prices. Then you will know that there *is* a problem but it is *not* that of over-production. It is a problem of inferior fruit and extravagant methods of distribution.

The West has good fruit and the East is getting it. The problem is solving itself. Good fruit is making better and more easily reached markets, and with better markets there will be more good fruit and profitable prices. Each helps the other. The well-cared-for commercial orchard in a favorable location

Apple Trees

has always been a maker of big profits, and always will be. If you don't believe it go and try to buy such an orchard. The owner will not sell it for twice what it cost to grow it.

ALBEMARLE Albemarle is Yellow Newtown, and Brook Pippin is identical with Green Newtown. The Green Newtown and

PIPPIN Yellow Newtown are so much alike that it is highly probable that one is but a sport or strain of the other. We grow the "Yellow Newtown—Albemarle" strain from bearing trees in Albemarle Co., Virginia.

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$12.00;	per 10, \$1.50;	each, 19c
One	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$17.00;	per 10, \$2.00;	each, 25c
Year	XXX 4 to 6 feet, per 100, \$21.25;	per 10, \$2.50;	each, 30c

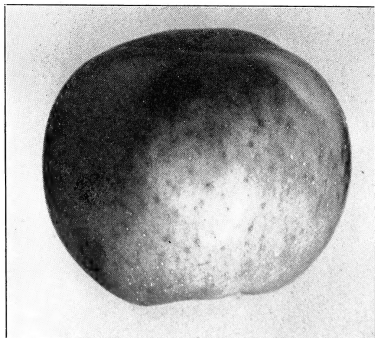
BALDWIN The Baldwin is known to every fruit grower and housewife in the northeastern United States. A bright red winter apple. Medium to large size, roundish shape, attractive color, good quality when grown under favorable conditions. The flesh is firm and brittle, the skin tough, making it a splendid shipper and keeper.

The tree is a strong, vigorous, upright grower; long-lived and hardy, stands winters of southeast Canada along the Lakes, but not quite hardy enough to stand the cold unprotected regions of northern Maine. It forms a thick, round head, as it grows older requiring thinning and pruning to prevent light crops every other year.

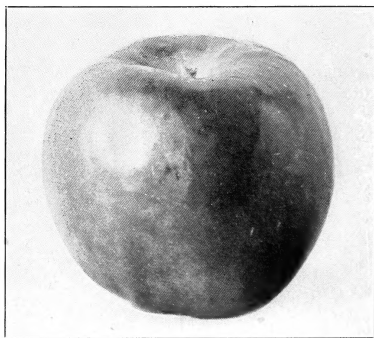
The Baldwin is grown by the train-load in New England and in western New York because of its good dessert and cooking qualities; keeps well in storage; a profitable export apple, and dries well. The Baldwin has also been found profitable in the higher altitude of the Virginias, where it is an early winter apple, and in Colorado, but the western fruit growers prefer higher quality varieties.

"Probably no apple has secured so general a popularity."—Prof. E. P. Powell, in "Orchard and Fruit Garden."

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$11.00;	per 10, \$1.30;	each, 17c
One	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$16.00;	per 10, \$1.80;	each, 22c
Year	XXX 4 to 6 feet, per 100, \$20.00;	per 10, \$2.25;	each, 28c



Baldwin



Black Ben Davis (Aristo Black)

The apples for the millions—they fill the barrels.

Apple Trees

BLACK BEN DAVIS (*Synonym—Ragen.*) The Black Ben Davis is a deeply colored, bright red, late winter apple. It is covered a solid red like the Jonathan, with light yellow where it has been shaded. In fact, small western grown specimens often resemble Jonathan so closely in looks as to deceive the expert. It is large to very large; roundish conical shape, and smoother in outline than the Ben Davis—a very “showy” apple. The flesh is white, firm, and somewhat juicier than Ben Davis; mild, sub-acid, and fair quality. It does not have the “potato-like” flavor of the Ben Davis, but is a fairly good eating apple and a very good cooker. The flesh does not bruise easily, and this, with a thin but tough, smooth skin makes it a remarkably fine keeping apple, and one that will stand a great deal of handling without injury.

The tree is hardy, vigorous, upright, and somewhat spreading in growth, differing more widely from the old Ben Davis than others of that family.

The Black Ben Davis is a most profitable commercial variety. Its superb color and wonderful keeping qualities make it an attractive and profitable apple for the fruit-stand trade. It is an ideal fruit for the masses where better quality varieties do not succeed; as Editor Irvine, Supt. of Morrisiana Ranch, says, “It fills the boxes.”

“Black Ben Davis is a little longer and smoother in outline than Ben Davis, very dark solid red color, fragrant, not so poor in quality as Ben Davis, and is to be preferred.”—Prof. C. P. Close, Maryland Bulletin No. 144.

“Superb in color, size and keeping qualities, while in flavor it is totally unlike Ben Davis. Is a great commercial fruit.”—E. P. Powell.

“The fruit of the Black Ben Davis is deeper colored, more symmetrical, and of better quality than old Ben Davis.”—Prof. E. J. Wickson. Cal.

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$10.00;	per 10, \$1.20;	each, 16c
One	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$15.00;	per 10, \$1.70;	each, 21c
Year	XXX 4 to 6 feet, per 100, \$18.75;	per 10, \$2.15;	each, 26c

BANANA (*Synonyms—Flory and Winter Banana.*) The Winter Banana is a wonderfully beautiful, brilliant transparent yellow winter apple with a brilliant pink and red blush on the sunny side. It is large to very large, somewhat round and tapering at the blossom end. The skin is smooth and waxy, and the flesh is crisp and juicy. Bruises show through the transparent, waxy skin; it requires careful handling. The markets of to-day will not pay the price for apples that have been roughly handled.

The tree is a good average grower adapted to many conditions. Colorado orchardists get best results on “heavy” soils. The branches are rather flat and spreading; hardy except in the severe regions of the far North; comes into bearing young, producing good crops every year.

The Winter Banana is one of the most attractive and high quality juicy yellow apples, and has been planted successfully in nearly every apple-growing state in the Union, but is especially profitable in Colorado and the states to the west.

“It’s great and good in New Jersey.”—J. H. Hale.

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$12.00;	per 10, \$1.50;	each, 19c
One	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$17.00;	per 10, \$2.00;	each, 25c
Year	XXX 4 to 6 feet, per 100, \$21.25;	per 10, \$2.50;	each, 30c

Apple Trees

BEN DAVIS The Ben Davis was once the most widely grown apple in the Mississippi Valley, making the growers more money than any other. The Black Ben, a solid red apple, is far better than Ben Davis, and should be planted in preference to Ben Davis, Gano, Shakelford, Coffelt, Arkansas Beauty, or any other of the Ben Davis family. Mr. William P. Stark discarded Ben Davis more than a decade ago, selecting its successor Black Ben as the most valuable, the most profitable of all the Ben Davis type.



DELICIOUS The Delicious apple is a wonderfully beautiful, winter fruit, distinctively different from

Delicious—the greatest apple of them all

every other kind. Its vigor, productiveness, and the exceptionally high quality of the fruit, its great beauty and great shipping qualities, put it in a class by itself. The apple is striped and marked with light and dark red. The coloring is so deep on the cheek next to the sun that it is almost a solid deep crimson with a light bloom spreading over it. On the shaded side or where it has been covered by a leaf or branch it often shows a rich yellow. The apples are large and of uniform size. No other fruit is shaped just like the Delicious. It is round and long, tapering, with five distinct knobs on the blossom end. These knobs are especially prominent on all apples grown in the West and certain sections of the East. They give character and beauty to the apple. The consumer always remembers Delicious because of the luscious flavor and delightful quality. It makes such an impression that he recognizes it ever afterward, because of its characteristic appearance and quality. The flesh is fine, tender and firm, and flowing over with rich, highly flavored juice. No description can give a fair idea of the wonderful quality and flavor. It is very mild, but not a "sweet" apple. It appeals to everyone, and is an apple often recommended by physicians for patients who cannot digest harsher fruits. No two people describe its flavor alike. Some say it tastes like a pear. It reminds others of the banana and various tropical fruits—but there is really nothing to which it compares, except another one just like it. It has a delightful fragrant aroma, and a plate of them will perfume a whole room. The skin is thin but tough. It is so tough that it will stand rough handling without injury. When it is bruised its skin seldom breaks, and the bruise dries up without decaying or disfiguring the apple. There is no other apple in the Delicious class, for no other apple combines the wonderful flavor and fine texture of flesh with the tempting appearance and the ability to stand shipment. It is the ideal combination of quality, attractiveness, and the greatest money-maker of all.

The tree is hardy, a vigorous grower which develops a perfect head of strong, arching branches, capable of bearing enormous loads of fruit. It requires very little pruning and shaping on the part of the orchardist to develop the "perfect tree." The branches and twigs bend under weight, but

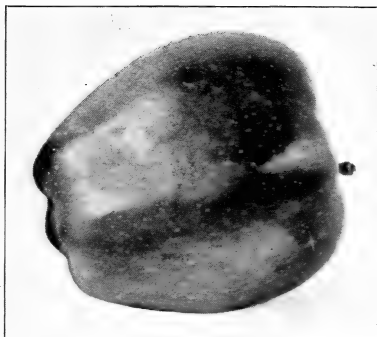
Apple Trees

do not break. It is grown commercially in the apple regions of the far North and upon the high mountains of the West. It has been uninjured in orchards where such hardy varieties as McIntosh and Spy were severely damaged by the cold. The tree is such a hardy, vigorous grower, and is so resistant to Aphis and other diseases that it is often used as a stock for the weaker varieties. It withstands drouth because of its great vigor. It thrives in every part of the country and in all kinds of soils where apples can be grown. It has been fruited successfully and profitably in practically every apple-growing district. The foliage is healthy and hangs well on the tree. In California and other sections where they are troubled with the Powdery Mildew, Delicious is resistant to this most troublesome disease. The bloom is hardy and opens out later than other varieties, often surviving frosts that kill other apples. It produces large quantities of vigorous, perfect pollen, and is recommended as a "pollenizer" by Prof. Whitten of the Missouri Experiment Station. The tree is unusually productive, and yields good crops everywhere. It often produces crops when others fail, and it is having apples to sell when the other fellow hasn't any that makes the orchardist the most money. The tree comes into bearing young. It will grow and produce to better advantage on more kinds of soils and in more different localities than any other variety.

This wonderful apple originated in the orchard of the late Jesse Hiatt, near Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Hiatt recognized the value of the apple; he brought it to the attention of William P. Stark, who immediately undertook the propagation of it and was instrumental in distributing it for trial in every apple-growing region in America. Mr. Hiatt, who was an old Quaker, has said that he would not misrepresent the apple for a hundred such varieties. We say amen to the old "Friend's" sentiment, which he expressed many years ago. Since then Delicious has borne fruit in every apple-growing state, and has proven itself of great value, so that fruit growers can see it for themselves. The wide-awake orchardists are planting it in large numbers. It is easy to grow, easy to handle, and the most profitable of all to sell. It always brings the highest prices. The western growers often sell it by the car-load at \$4 or \$5 per box, when other varieties bring one-half as much or less.



Banana (Winter)
A favorite



Delicious—Michigan grown (courtesy of Betsey
River Fruit Growers' Association)

Apple Trees

This is the one great apple of America. It is the best money-maker, and the best orchard tree. Do not plant less than one-half to three-fourths of your orchard to Delicious.

Price	X 2 to 3 feet. per 100, \$12.00;	per 10, \$1.50;	each, 19c
One	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$17.00;	per 10, \$2.00;	each, 25c
Year	XXX 4 to 6 feet. per 100, \$21.25;	per 10, \$2.50;	each, 30c

DUCHESS The Duchess is a very attractive, red striped apple, and
(of Oldenburg) the most profitable of all the mid-summer varieties. It is regular shaped, large, roundish, slightly flattened at the ends. The tough, pale yellow skin is nearly covered by brilliant stripes of red and crimson. Flesh is tinged with yellow, firm, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid and good. The apple stands shipment well and is grown by the car-load, and when carefully handled always brings good prices on the market.

The tree is a moderate grower and can be planted close. Comes into bearing unusually young. It is the best of the Russian apples and is one of the hardiest trees grown. It bears annually, producing abundant crops. It is of great adaptability, and is grown all over the country, East, West, North and South, and is especially valued in all northern orchards because of its hardiness and productiveness. The tree is an upright grower when young, and because of its early and regular bearing habits makes an ideal filler.

The fruit hangs well and ripens in the northern states in the latter part of August and September. However, it may be used for cooking long before it is ripe. Wise orchardists take advantage of this fact and make many dollars by gathering all the windfalls and selling them for cooking purposes. Others thin their fruit several times as it gets to be several inches in diameter. Thinning always pays if there is a heavy crop. It is especially profitable with the Duchess because the half-grown apples have a market value. Duchess has done more to extend the range of apple-growing than any other summer apple. It will thrive on many kinds of soil, and in locations where it is too cold for other apples to live. Orchardists are finding that the market will take more fruit if it is supplied more regularly, and many of them plant



Duchess of Oldenburg—the best summer apple

Apple Trees

summer apples so as to be able to furnish the market apples the year round. Also the summer apples require fewer sprayings, less work, and they bring in the money early in the season. The Duchess is grown successfully in every part of the country, and it should be planted more everywhere for home use, local and distant markets.

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$12.00;	per 10, \$1.50;	each, 19c
One	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$17.00;	per 10, \$2.00;	each, 25c
Year	XXX 4 to 6 feet, per 100, \$21.25;	per 10, \$2.50;	each, 30c

EARLY MELON The Early Melon is a large, late summer apple, striped with red and yellow. Roundish, tapering slightly at the blossom end. The flesh is juicy and is as good or better quality than the Wealthy.

The tree is a good grower, vigorous, very hardy, and will bear enormous loads of fruit. It is an early variety and will often produce twice as much as other varieties of its season. Stands shipment well, and because of its enormous productiveness, (excelling Wealthy), high quality and attractive appearance, it is a very profitable apple for the commercial orchard. It is very hardy, but is especially adapted to the South, as it produces high quality fruit where other varieties fail.

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$11.00;	per 10, \$1.30;	each, 17c
One	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$16.00;	per 10, \$1.80;	each, 22c
Year	XXX 4 to 6 feet, per 100, \$20.00;	per 10, \$2.25;	each, 28c

GRAVENSTEIN The Gravenstein is a large orange yellow fall apple heavily striped with light and purplish red. It is rather flat and broad at the stem end and slightly pointed at the blossom end. While it is a fall apple it holds up well in storage. Flesh is yellow, firm, crisp, juicy, sprightly, very good to best. It ripens irregularly and requires several pickings, which makes it an ideal apple for the home garden.

The tree is large, vigorous, upright and spreading, and is widely grown in many parts of the country, but especially in the North. However, it does well as far south as Virginia, and is one of the most profitable apples in California. It thrives everywhere and is being planted more each year as the most profitable all-purpose apple of its season.

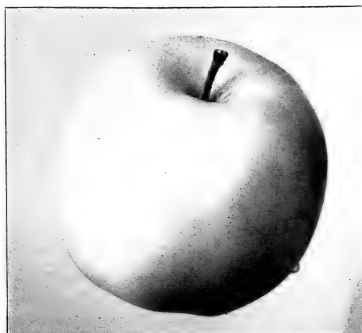
"Standard apple in this state."

—Prof. E. J. Wickson, Cal.

"Productive and excellent. Fine in all localities."—"The American Fruit Culturist."

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$11.00;	per 10, \$1.30;	each, 17c
One	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$16.00;	per 10, \$1.80;	each, 22c
Year	XXX 4 to 6 feet, per 100, \$20.00;	per 10, \$2.25;	each, 28c

GRIMES GOLDEN Grimes Golden is the best quality, the most profitable, and one of the most beautiful golden yellow



Grimes Golden—The most widely planted yellow apple

Apple Trees

apples. It is medium to large, a roundish, oblong, cylindrical winter apple, somewhat flattened at the ends, symmetrical, uniform. It is a beautiful, rich golden yellow, often showing a pink blush. This, with its attractive shape, makes it a splendid apple for boxing or barreling. Truly they look like apples of gold. The flesh is yellow, very firm, crisp but tender, rich, aromatic, juicy, very good to best. It is an ideal dessert apple and a splendid cooker.

The tree is hardy, moderately vigorous, upright, spreading, splendid cropper, bears young, and will produce good crops annually if not allowed to overbear. It is a splendid apple for the Virginias, and all of the eastern mountain section except the extreme North. It is profitable throughout the central United States from the Ozarks northward to Michigan. It is the most generally planted and profitable of the yellow apples in the Rocky Mountain country and the Pacific Northwest. While it is an early winter apple it will keep in storage until late spring when grown in the higher altitudes and picked before it is too mature. Grimes Golden apples appeal to everyone. It is in favor on the markets and among the fruit growers everywhere. It is doing more to make yellow apples as popular as red apples than any other variety. It should be planted largely and generally for home use, for local and distant markets, and for profit everywhere.

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$12.00;	per 10, \$1.50;	each, 19c
One	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$17.00;	per 10, \$2.00;	each, 25c
Year	XXX 4 to 6 feet, per 100, \$21.25;	per 10, \$2.50;	each, 30c

GENITON The Geniton is the small roundish apple, greenish yellow color, blushed and mottled with a dull pinkish red, which most everyone associates with the happy days back on the farm. It is not a showy apple, and because of its small size it has never been a popular commercial variety. Flesh is full and running over with a sweet, rich, aromatic juice which makes a cider sweeter than nectar.

The tree is a moderate grower, hardy, and a late bloomer, escaping many spring frosts. The fruit hangs well and keeps well. It is good for home use and local markets. It belongs to the South but does well in the North, and should be in every orchard for its rich flavor—and old times' sake.



Jonathan—Best quality commercial apple of its season

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$10.00;	per 10, \$1.20;	each, 16c
One	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$15.00;	per 10, \$1.70;	each, 21c
Year	XXX 4 to 6 feet, per 100, \$18.75;	per 10, \$2.15;	each, 26c

JONATHAN Jonathan belongs to the Spitzenburg class. It is a medium size, early winter apple, roundish oval shape, tapering toward the blossom end. The color is a bright, solid red, which turns to a deep red on the sunny side, often showing a purplish red. Sometimes on the shaded side, or where there

Apple Trees

has been a leaf or twig, a light yellow color shows in contrast to the brilliant red. Flesh is whitish, sometimes tinged with red. Firm, fine, very crisp and tender. It has an aromatic flavor and juice that is full of snap and sparkle, which makes Jonathan one of the best quality apples and the most profitable apple of its season. When grown in the North or the mountains of the West, it will keep till January and can be held in cold storage until spring.

The tree is medium size, moderately vigorous, a strong upright grower when young. Comes into bearing very young and is a splendid filler for the orchard. The fruit hangs well on the tree. It requires thinning or fertile soil to make good size. However, the Jonathan, also Grimes Golden, is beautiful and attractive, even when small, and the undersized grade can be sold to good advantage when packed neatly in small grape or peach baskets. The Jonathan and Grimes Golden are two standard commercial varieties of an excellent quality and appearance that are hard to beat. When properly handled they will bear good crops and always bring good prices on the markets, for their high quality is known everywhere and the demand is great. There never has been and there never will be an over-production of high quality apples like these, and we recommend planting them in the commercial and home orchards in every apple-growing section where the soil is fertile enough to make a fair size.

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$11.00;	per 10, \$1.30;	each, 17c
One	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$16.00;	per 10, \$1.80;	each, 22c
Year	XXX 4 to 6 feet, per 100, \$20.00;	per 10, \$2.25;	each, 28c

KING DAVID The King David is a medium size early winter apple of the Jonathan type. It is a uniform-shaped apple, tapering toward the blossom end. It is a dark red, showing almost a purplish black on the sunny side of highly colored specimens. The flesh is firm, tinged yellow, crisp, juicy, and good quality, a good shipper.

The tree is a hardy, vigorous grower, comes into bearing very young and produces good crops annually, a great apple as a filler. It thrives best on the stronger fertile soils, but also is a very profitable apple on thin soils, and surpasses Jonathan in early bearing and productiveness in many localities. A better colored apple than Jonathan, averaging larger, and more productive in Missouri.

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$12.00;	per 10, \$1.50;	each, 19c
One	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$17.00;	per 10, \$2.00;	each, 25c
Year	XXX 4 to 6 feet, per 100, \$21.25;	per 10, \$2.50;	each, 30c

LIVELAND RASPBERRY Liveland Raspberry is one of the best quality and most profitable summer apples. It is a clear, waxen white, deeply marked with light crimson stripes, and shaded a beautiful red on the sunny cheek. It is hard to imagine a more attractive fruit. It is a medium to large, round apple, regular, slightly tapering toward the blossom end, smooth and polished. The flesh is white, tender, fine-grained, stained with red, crisp, juicy, mild, almost sweet. A delightful quality, and the best of the early summer apples. Earlier than Duchess, about the same season as Yellow Transparent. It is like a Red Transparent, but a better shipper and more profitable. Less trouble from blight.

Apple Trees

The tree is a strong, vigorous grower, bears enormously, like the Duchess. Makes an ideal filler. They increase the profit of the orchardist as they require less spraying and are picked and sold and the money in the bank before the last spraying has been given the late apples. The thoughtful orchardists and especially those convenient to markets are planting more of the summer apples.

"There is no early apple east or west of better quality than Liveland Raspberry. The tree is perfect and a good bearer, and the fruit is handsomely colored."—A. G. Tuttle, Montana.

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$12.00;	per 10, \$1.50;	each, 19c
One	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$17.00;	per 10, \$2.00;	each, 25c
Year	XXX 4 to 6 feet, per 100, \$21.25;	per 10, \$2.50;	each, 30c

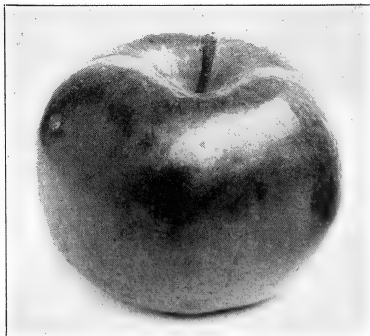
MAIDEN BLUSH

The Maiden Blush is a highly colored, old-fashioned, late summer apple, lemon yellow with a deep crimson blush spreading over one cheek. It is round, flat, with a thin, tough skin. The flesh is white, crisp, tender, very juicy, a good eating apple and fine for cooking.

The tree is vigorous, spreading and open, and has been planted successfully throughout the Eastern United States. It is long-lived, comes into bearing young, and for these reasons has proven a profitable commercial variety and one which sells unusually well on the market for its season. It usually bears good crops everywhere. It is a fine apple for drying. The fruit ripens unevenly and requires several pickings. It is a splendid staple variety for the home garden and commercial planting.

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$11.00;	per 10, \$1.30;	each, 17c
One	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$16.00;	per 10, \$1.80;	each, 22c
Year	XXX 4 to 6 feet, per 100, \$20.00;	per 10, \$2.25;	each, 28c

McINTOSH RED McIntosh belongs to the hardy Fameuse family, which is sometimes called "Snow," because of its beautiful, pure white flesh. It is a medium, roundish, early winter apple, regular size, uniform shape, and one of the most beautiful deep colored solid crimson apples with a heavy blue bloom. Sometimes shows yellow on the shaded side. The crisp, snow-white flesh is very tender and juicy, entirely different from "meaty" apples like Spitzenburg and York. It is very delicate, almost dainty, and this, with the heavy fragrant aroma given off by each apple, makes a strong appeal to people who pay high prices for fancy fruit.



McIntosh Red—One of the best for the northern U. S.

The tree is a strong, vigorous grower, with an open, spreading head, and very hardy. It is best adapted to the northern half of the United States and thrives in the old home of the Fameuse apple along the St. Lawrence River to Michigan, the Dakotas, and the Pacific Northwest. It is not a late winter variety, but when grown in the northern

Apple Trees

United States it can be stored and held for the Christmas holiday trade or even later. It has been planted by the hundreds of thousands in Montana, where they must have a hardy as well as a high quality apple.

"There is a great demand for McIntosh in Wisconsin. The old Wealthy is also in demand. In addition I would lay stress on the planting of such varieties as the Duchess, Wealthy and Yellow Transparent."—F. Craneheld, Sec. Wisconsin Hort. Society.

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$12.00;	per 10, \$1.50;	each, 19c
One	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$17.00;	per 10, \$2.00;	each, 25c
Year	XXX 4 to 6 feet, per 100, \$21.25;	per 10, \$2.50;	each, 30c

NEWTOWN (See Yellow Newtown.)

PIPPIN

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$12.00;	per 10, \$1.50;	each, 19c
One	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$17.00;	per 10, \$2.00;	each, 25c
Year	XXX 4 to 6 feet, per 100, \$21.25;	per 10, \$2.50;	each, 30c

NORTHERN

SPY

Northern Spy is an attractive, large, bright red late winter apple, overspread with a delicate bloom. It is roundish and plump, tapering slightly toward the blossom end. The

skin is a clear pale yellow on the shaded side, nearly covered with a bright pinkish red, striped and splashed with carmine. Flesh firm, fine-grained, crisp, rich, sub-acid, very fine quality. It is rich and appeals to those who like a brisk, spicy apple that is not actually sour. It holds up well in storage.

The tree is a vigorous, healthy grower. Develops a strong, aphid-resistant root system. For this reason, and because of its extreme hardiness, it is often used as a stock for tender varieties. It needs intensive culture, and must be thinned to prevent bearing a light crop every second year. It is a very late bloomer and late coming into bearing. A profitable variety on fertile soils.

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$11.00;	per 10, \$1.30;	each, 17c
One	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$16.00;	per 10, \$1.80;	each, 22c
Year	XXX 4 to 6 feet, per 100, \$20.00;	per 10, \$2.25;	each, 28c

NORTH-

WESTERN

GREENING

Northwestern Greening is a very large and hardy green or yellow apple and attractive for a fruit of this kind. It is fair quality, ships well and is a good cooker. The apple is roundish sometimes oblong. Skin is a waxy, clear yellow,

often faintly blushed.

The tree is a strong, vigorous, roundish, upright grower in the orchard and very hardy. It is valuable because of its good shipping qualities, large, attractive appearance, and should be planted in the cold rigorous sections of the northern United States where the better quality apple will not thrive.

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$10.00;	per 10, \$1.20;	each, 16c
One	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$15.00;	per 10, \$1.70;	each, 21c
Year	XXX 4 to 6 feet, per 100, \$18.75;	per 10, \$2.15;	each, 26c



Northern Spy—Slow but sure

Apple Trees

RED ASTRACHAN Red Astrachan is a large, late summer apple, nearly covered with light and dark red stripes, overspread with a bluish "plum-like" bloom. It is large, roundish, with white, red tinged flesh, juicy, aromatic, brisk, sub-acid, liked by people who prefer a tart apple. It is an ideal cooker and can be used in this way when only half ripe. This, combined with the fact that it ripens unevenly, gives it a season covering the latter half of the summer.

The tree is hardy, being of the Russian type, moderately vigorous, upright, spreading, and is adapted to soils and conditions in all parts of the country, although most generally planted in the North. It is a profitable variety, and while it has some disadvantages, it is the best apple of its class and season.

"The main reliance in California for an early apple."—E. J. Wickson.

"It is known to possess a wide range of adaptability in many different parts of the country."—H. P. Gould, Pom. in charge of Fruit Investigation.

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$10.00;	per 10, \$1.20;	each, 16c
One	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$15.00;	per 10, \$1.70;	each, 21c
Year	XXX 4 to 6 feet, per 100, \$18.75;	per 10, \$2.15;	each, 26c

RHODE ISLAND GREENING The Rhode Island Greening is a roundish, elliptical winter apple, of a greenish color but turning yellow when the apple is fully ripe, the flesh showing the same rich yellow coloring. It is tender, very juicy and has a richness of flavor that is surpassed by few apples. It has a real delicacy of quality that is appreciated by everyone who enjoys a rich, sprightly apple, crammed full of delightful juice. It is an excellent cooker; keeps in storage well.

The tree is a large, vigorous grower, wide spreading branches somewhat drooping and dense. When properly pruned it is inclined to bear every year. It is hardy but not quite as hardy as Baldwin. It has the same range of adaptability as the Baldwin and ranks next to it as a commercial fruit in these regions. It is a better quality apple than the Baldwin and is known on American and European markets, but its rather greenish color has been a handicap in the past. The public is more interested in fruit growing and fruit varieties than ever before and some of these good apples that have been handicapped by color and appearance will be appreciated for their real worth as they have become more generally known and recognized.

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$11.00;	per 10, \$1.30;	each, 17c
One	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$16.00;	per 10, \$1.80;	each, 22c
Year	XXX 4 to 6 feet, per 100, \$20.00;	per 10, \$2.25;	each, 28c

ROME BEAUTY Rome Beauty is a good size, roundish, slightly oblong apple with a yellow skin handsomely colored and striped with a bright red. It is one of the most beautiful and profitable of late winter apples. The flesh is firm, crisp, juicy, and good quality. It is a splendid storage apple and is well known and appreciated on the market.

The tree is a vigorous, upright, spreading grower, fairly hardy, except in the northern tier of states. Very profitable in central United States, the Rocky Mountain country, and the southern states, and largely planted in the mountain valleys of California. The apple has a long stem and hangs unusually well on the tree. It should be planted on the windy side of the orchard, as it is less apt to be blown off than other varieties. It often gives

Apple Trees

a crop from the secondary blossoms when many other varieties fail from frost, as was demonstrated in Idaho orchards several years ago.

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$12.00;	per 10, \$1.50;	each, 19c
One	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$17.00;	per 10, \$2.00;	each, 25c
Year	XXX 4 to 6 feet, per 100, \$21.25;	per 10, \$2.50;	each, 30c

SPITZENBURG Spitzenburg has long been a standard winter apple of **ESOPUS** quality, prized by people who appreciate good apples. It is a large, regular, bright solid red apple, shaded with yellow and sometimes striped with dark red. Flesh firm and tinged with yellow, moderately juicy, rich, spicy, very best quality.

The tree is moderately vigorous, somewhat spreading and profitable commercially only in favored localities. It should not be planted too close but have plenty of air and room and sunshine, for it is subject to scab fungus. Soil should be deep, fertile, well cultivated, and well drained.

The Spitzenburg is very profitable in the Champlain district of New York and in the higher altitudes of Virginia and in the irrigated valleys of the Northwest, and the Rocky Mountains. Hood River Spitzenburgs have made that valley famous. There are favored sections in most apple-growing states where Esopus Spitzenburg thrives, but it must have just the right conditions to pay as a market apple.

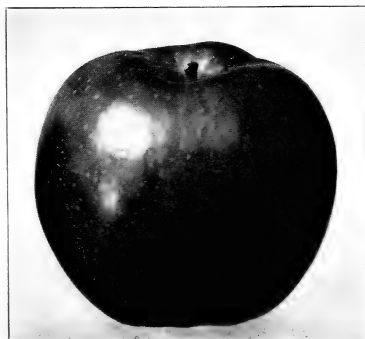
Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$11.00;	per 10, \$1.30;	each, 17c
One	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$16.00;	per 10, \$1.80;	each, 22c
Year	XXX 4 to 6 feet, per 100, \$20.00;	per 10, \$2.25;	each, 28c

SUMMER QUEEN The Summer Queen is a large red apple, bright red stripes. Flesh yellowish white, juicy, better quality than its parent, Early Pennock.

Tree is a good grower, very productive and a splendid apple for its season, ripening about the same time as the Duchess.

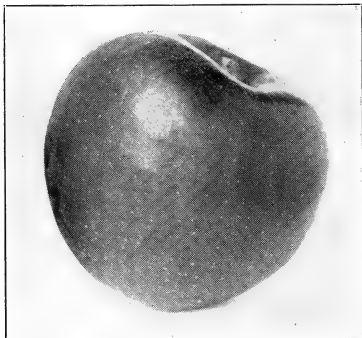
Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$12.00;	per 10, \$1.50;	each, 19c
One	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$17.00;	per 10, \$2.00;	each, 25c
Year	XXX 4 to 6 feet, per 100, \$21.25;	per 10, \$2.50;	each, 30c

STAYMAN WINESAP Stayman Winesap is the largest of the Winesap family. It is a late winter apple. Plump, rounding toward the blossom end. Striped and splashed with dark crimson, resembling the Winesap, except the coloring is not quite so brilliant. It is an equal of Winesap in every other way, much larger in size, and better quality. Flesh tinged with yellow, firm, crisp, sprightly, pleasant, and has a rich sub-acidity that appeals to everyone, and when eaten all winter long the last one tastes just as good as the first.



Spitzenburg—Famous for its rich "subacid" quality

Apple Trees



Stayman Winesap—Largest and best quality of all the Winesaps

The tree has dark heavy foliage, closely resembling its parent, the Winesap. Comes into bearing young and produces large loads of fruit which hangs well on the tree. The old Winesap tends to produce undersized fruit as the tree gets older, but the Stayman always produces large and attractive apples. No other apple has been more widely planted than the Winesap and the Stayman is adapted to the same soil and conditions, and it should be planted in all Winesap localities because of its good size and high quality.

“An old improvement on Winesap; growers reporting favorably on Winesap have this variety, which is larger and better; the tree is a stronger grower and is more productive.” Approved by Mr. Frank Femmons, California.

“The old Winesap profitable only on the most fertile soils and in typical Winesap regions. The Stayman Winesap’s general adaptability a great success and highly profitable from coast to coast. Orchardists everywhere secure an extra price for the Stayman Winesap as it creates its own market because of merit and high class quality.”—William P. Stark.

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$12.00;	per 10, \$1.50;	each, 19c
One	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$17.00;	per 10, \$2.00;	each, 25c
Year	XXX 4 to 6 feet, per 100, \$21.25;	per 10, \$2.50;	each, 30c

WAGENER

Wagener is a bright red, hardy, early winter apple, with a contrasting yellow ground color. It is roundish, oblong, broadly ribbed, with whitish flesh tinged light yellow, firm, fine grained, juicy, good, high flavor, and very high quality. The Wagener comes at a season when there are a number of high quality apples, but it stands in the first rank along with the best as a high quality commercial apple.

While it is of the Spy type the tree in no way resembles the Spy. It is a vigorous, thrifty grower when young. It comes into bearing early, often the fourth or fifth year, and produces enormous crops yearly. As the tree gets older it must be watched or it will give all its energy to producing fruit. This early, heavy bearing, combined with a straight, vigorous, upright growth, makes it the very best apple of all as a “filler.” It should be planted between the rows of permanent trees as a “filler” in every orchard and also as a permanent tree. When planted as a permanent tree the rows can be set six to ten feet closer than the varieties which have a spreading growth. Wagener was originated in New York, and is adapted to the northern soils and climate of New York, Michigan and other states, but does equally well farther south and is especially attractive and is very profitable in the western and southwestern states.

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$11.00;	per 10, \$1.30;	each, 17c
One	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$16.00;	per 10, \$1.80;	each, 22c
Year	XXX 4 to 6 feet, per 100, \$20.00;	per 10, \$2.25;	each, 28c

Apple Trees

WEALTHY The Wealthy is a hardy, showy, bright red, early winter apple which has done more to extend growing in the cold sections of the North than any other variety. It is above medium to large, uniform in shape, roundish, conical, slightly flattened at the stem end. Skin is tough and yellow but nearly covered with a bright red. The flesh is white, crisp, and good to very good.

The tree is a free grower, very hardy; short, stout branches. It is adapted to many soils and climates but has been planted most extensively in the upper Mississippi Valley where its hardiness is of greatest importance. It is a very profitable variety and the best of its season in New Jersey, Michigan and other apple sections, where several pickings are made of it when it is half grown. This thinning increases the quality and value of the remaining fruit and the half-grown apples are sold for cooking purposes. Wealthy is a good shipper, and holds up well in storage for an early apple. Can often be held until the holiday trade. Plant Wealthy for profit as well as for home use.

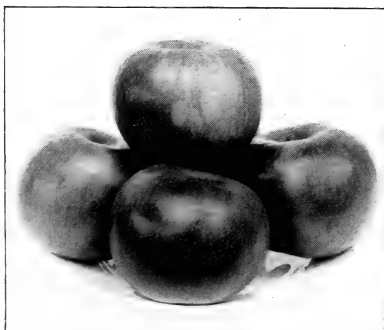
"A free grower, very productive of apples of good quality, vinous, juicy, sub-acid."—E. P. Powell.

"Wyoming is the happy home of the Wealthy. It flourishes in every county of the state."—Aven Nelson, Sec. State Hort. Society.

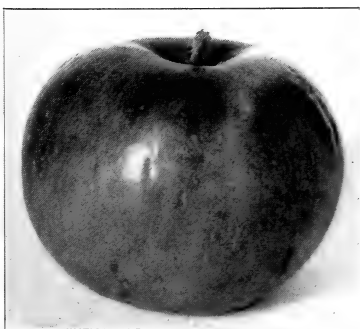
"Wealthy is a fall apple, may be safely grown for commercial purposes in British Columbia."—J. R. Anderson, Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

William P. Stark visited the late Peter Gideon, Excelsior, Minn., twenty-six years ago, to make a study of the original Wealthy tree, appreciating its great value and unusual hardiness, an apple in and of a class by itself. He has consistently ever since propagated and disseminated Gideon's monument, the Wealthy, in all orchard regions, and even to-day the variety should be far more generously planted. Mr. Stark also secured the Excelsior and the Florence crabs, two of Gideon's creations, and has helped place them in the hands of fruit growers.

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$12.00;	per 10, \$1.50;	each, 19c
One	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$17.00;	per 10, \$2.00;	each, 25c
Year	XXX 4 to 6 feet, per 100, \$21.25;	per 10, \$2.50;	each, 30c



Wagener—Bears young
The ideal filler



Wealthy—The early winter apple

Apple Trees

WHITE WINTER PEARMAIN The White Winter Pearmain is one of the favorite old-time winter apples of the East, especially in the Mississippi Valley. A medium-sized yellow apple, roundish, tapering and pointed at the blossom end. A tough, smooth, waxy skin, fine grained, crisp, juicy flesh, good quality, and a delightful fragrance.

The tree is a strong grower, spreading, hardy except in the extreme North. While the White Winter Pearmain has long been popular in the East, it is the Rocky Mountain and California growers who have found it most profitable. It has been a big money-maker in the country west of the Rocky Mountains. Should not be planted on heavy or poor soils. It is a splendid cooking apple, very high quality and one of the best yellow winter varieties. The yellow apples are commanding better prices each year on the market and should be planted more extensively.

"Editor Irvine recommends it as one of Colorado's money-makers."

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$10.00;	per 10, \$1.20;	each, 16c
One	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$15.00;	per 10, \$1.70;	each, 21c
Year	XXX 4 to 6 feet, per 100, \$18.75;	per 10, \$2.15;	each, 26c

WILSON RED JUNE This is like an enormous Red June, having the same beautiful deep red coloring but a much larger apple. Flesh firm. A good shipper.

The tree is hardy, vigorous, very productive, comes into bearing young, often producing good crops the fourth or fifth year. It ripens just after the Carolina Red June.

The Wilson Red June is a great market apple. It has the good qualities for the home garden that the old Carolina Red June has, and the size and color that make it sell well on all markets.

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$12.00;	per 10, \$1.50;	each, 19c
One	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$17.00;	per 10, \$2.00;	each, 25c
Year	XXX 4 to 6 feet, per 100, \$21.25;	per 10, \$2.50;	each, 30c

WINESAP Of all our apples, the Winesap is one of the oldest, most popular, and the best known in America. It is planted in the home gardens and in the commercial orchards from Virginia to California. It is uniform in shape, roundish, conical, with a medium thick, tough, smooth skin, color a deep bright red, indistinctly striped with dark purplish red, except where shaded, then it shows yellow underneath the red. The flesh is tinged with yellow, very firm and juicy, good to very good. Is a splendid eating apple, a favorite of wholesale and retail merchants. Keeps unusually well in storage and in ordinary cellars, and is a good cooker. It is large on young trees, but becomes smaller as the tree gets older. This can be overcome by proper pruning and culture.

The tree is a vigorous, spreading and open grower. It should be kept open and well pruned to make the fruit average large and give it the deep brilliant coloring which is so necessary to get the highest prices. The tree is hardy and adapted to planting in every part of the country except the extreme North and is profitable on many different kinds of soil, but does not succeed in low, damp localities, preferring a light, rich, deep soil. For years the Winesap has been one of the most profitable apples and still is, and either it or the Stayman should be planted largely in all Winesap regions throughout the United States

Apple Trees

"One of the best apples for baking, widely cultivated in the West and Southwest."—The American Fruit Culturist.

"This is one of the four or five great varieties of the Piedmont regions of Virginia, and as a 'general purpose' apple for the Piedmont conditions it is one of the most uniformly successful and satisfactory sorts grown in this region. What the Baldwin is to the northern apple-growing sections this variety is to this region."—H. P. Gould, Pom. in charge Fruit Investigation.

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$11.00;	per 10, \$1.30;	each, 17c
One	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$16.00;	per 10, \$1.80;	each, 22c
Year	XXX 4 to 6 feet, per 100, \$20.00;	per 10, \$2.25;	each, 28c

WOLF RIVER The Wolf River is an unusually large and hardy red striped, late summer and early winter Russian apple. It is roundish, slightly conical, and the quality is poor, but it often sells at fancy prices because of its enormous size and gaudy appearance.

The tree is vigorous, open and spreading. It should be planted for exhibition purposes. A better apple than Alexander, of which it is a strain.

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$10.00;	per 10, \$1.20;	each, 16c
One	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$15.00;	per 10, \$1.70;	each, 21c
Year	XXX 4 to 6 feet, per 100, \$18.75;	per 10, \$2.15;	each, 26c

YELLOW NEWTOWN (Pippin) The Newtown, as it is often called, is a beautiful, chunky, firm fleshed, yellow winter apple, which occasionally shows a pink blush. It is a famous variety and known on European markets for its high quality. Flesh is firm, brittle, juicy, and of the very highest quality. The apple keeps well in storage.



Winesap—Productive—An old favorite

Apple Trees

The tree is a good grower, but must have special climatic conditions and soils. The mountain soils of the Virginias were famous long before the war for their Newtown or "Albemarle Pippins"—which are the same thing. They have since found that they can be grown profitably in the Shenandoah Valley and other valleys, and the Pacific Northwest, the mountains of California. Hood River Newtown and Spitzenburg are known in all the fancy markets. There are many valleys in the Northwest that will produce both varieties to the same degree of perfection, but the Hood River pack is famous because of the rigorous control exercised over the grading and packing of its members by the Hood River Fruit Growers' Association.

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100,	\$12.00;	per 10, \$1.50;	each, 19c
One	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100,	\$17.00;	per 10, \$2.00;	each, 25c
Year	XXX 4 to 6 feet, per 100,	\$21.25;	per 10, \$2.50;	each, 30c

YELLOW TRANS- PARENT

The Yellow Transparent is a hardy, yellow, early summer apple from Russia. It is medium size, uniform shape, round, with a fine grained flesh, sprightly, sub-acid, pleasant, very good quality for eating and cooking. The skin is a smooth, waxy yellow, with a clearness from which it gets the name "Transparent."

The tree is fairly vigorous and a straight, upright grower, hardy, and especially adapted for planting as a "filler" because it takes little room and comes into bearing very young. When planted in permanent orchards, trees can be set eight to twelve feet closer than the more spreading varieties. Bruises show up on the clear bright skin, nevertheless the apple is very profitable and is grown and marketed with large profit by the carload in many sections of the country. All summer apples require careful handling and should be packed in baskets that hold a bushel or less. It is adapted to all apple soils and climates. It is very extensively planted in the North because



Yellow Transparent Orchard, ten years old. Eastern grown (from U. S. D. A. Bulletin)
by courtesy Prof. H. P. Gould

Apple Trees

of its extreme hardiness. It will sometimes blight like the pear if planted on soil that is too rich and the growth forced by intensive cultivation. It is the most profitable of the early apples and should be planted in every commercial orchard, large or small, and especially those near good markets.

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$12.00;	per 10, \$1.50;	each, 19c
One	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$17.00;	per 10, \$2.00;	each, 25c
Year	XXX 4 to 6 feet, per 100, \$21.25;	per 10, \$2.50;	each, 30c

YORK York, or Johnson's Fine Winter, as it is known in the Virginias, is a bright, pinkish red, striped with dark red. Skin is tough, flesh firm, crisp, brittle, a little coarse, but juicy, good quality. It is a blocky, chunky apple, and the specimens are generally lop-sided. This is the worst objection to the apple, for it takes more time to pack in boxes. It shows up well in barrels and is often exported to European markets and sold as Red Newtown. York has been the most widely planted apple in the Virginias, and very profitable in the central West.

The tree is a strong, vigorous, upright grower, very large and dense on heavy clay land but more open on lighter soils. The tree is very productive and an annual bearer. It is hardy and adapted to the market conditions east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the most northern states. It is well known on the market, keeps well in storage unless picked green, then the skin is apt to turn dark or "scald." When handled right it will keep well in an ordinary cellar and is a good apple for the local grocery man to store in a cellar for his winter trade where "cold storage" fruit is costly. In spite of these criticisms, it is still planted extensively in the Appalachian Mountain country and the central West, because it is a good variety, very attractive commercial apple, very hardy and very profitable.

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$11.00;	per 10, \$1.30;	each, 17c
One	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$16.00;	per 10, \$1.80;	each, 22c
Year	XXX 4 to 6 feet, per 100, \$20.00;	per 10, \$2.25;	each, 28c



The way the progressive Eastern orchards make big money from summer apples
(from U. S. D. A. Bulletin)

William P. Stark Nurseries, Stark City, Missouri

Crab Apple Trees

FLORENCE Crab Apple

The Florence Crab is high colored, pinkish red, faintly striped with a darker red. Wherever shaded it shows a deep yellow. The flesh is yellow, crisp, tender, juicy,

brisk sub-acid.

Tree vigorous, upright, spreading—very hardy. The Florence originated with the late Peter M. Gideon of Minnesota, and was secured for propagation by William P. Stark twenty-six years ago. It is the most valuable of all the crabs because the tree bears unusually young, is reliable, very productive, and the apples are large—larger and more prolific than Martha. Should be planted in the North instead of Transcendent, because it is hardy and less subject to blight. The most profitable grown. A natural dwarf and should be planted even closer than dwarf pear.

Price	X, per 100, \$17.00;	per 10, \$1.90;	each, 21c
	XX, per 100, \$18.00;	per 10, \$2.10;	each, 26c
	XXX, per 100, \$28.00;	per 10, \$3.10;	each, 36c

HYSLOP Crab Apple

The Hyslop is covered with brilliant carmine to dark purplish red, overspread with a thick blue bloom. It is roundish, uniform shape; medium size. Flesh yellow, very firm,

juicy, sub-acid. Very good for jellies and other cooking purposes.

The tree is vigorous, hardy, upright, spreading, open.

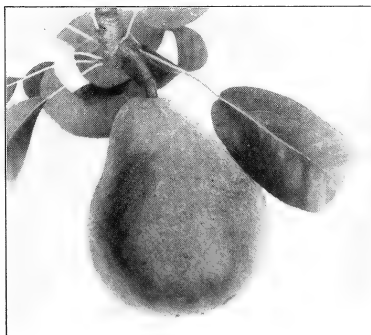
The Hyslop has been widely planted. One of the best known crabs.

Price	X, per 100, \$17.00;	per 10, \$1.90;	each, 21c
	XX, per 100, \$18.00;	per 10, \$2.10;	each, 26c
	XXX, per 100, \$28.00;	per 10, \$3.10;	each, 36c

TRANSCEND-ENT Crab Apple Transcendent is an old variety, well known for its bright red color, good size, and juicy, crisp flesh; sub-acid. Very good for culinary uses.

Tree is large, vigorous, spreading, drooping and very hardy.

Price	X, per 100, \$17.00;	per 10, \$1.90;	each, 21c
	XX, per 100, \$18.00;	per 10, \$2.10;	each, 26c
	XXX, per 100, \$28.00;	per 10, \$3.10;	each, 36c



Anjou



Bartlett

The two great commercial "quality" pears

Pear Trees

The pear is closely related to the apple, and like the apple, thrives on many kinds of soils. It is famous for its great delicacy, mild, rich, sweet and delicious flavor, and melting, buttery, juicy texture, surpassing the apple in these respects. There are many large commercial orchards in New York, the north central states, California and other western states, but it has never been planted as extensively as the apple. It requires more careful handling when it is to be shipped long distances, and the blight has prevented the planting of many large orchards. The blight can now be controlled by a careful system of pruning and disinfecting the cuts, and there is a great future for scientific pear growers. The Kieffer pear, which is very resistant to blight, has extended commercial pear growing much farther south than has been possible before.

The pear tree is very erect growing, can be planted closer in the orchard than the apple. It can also be planted in close rows or hedges for windbreaks, as it grows as erect as a Carolina Poplar. The Kieffer is best for this purpose and the fruit from such a hedge is fair, although not as good as fruit from cultivated orchards. It is a beautiful ornamental tree for the lawn, with its dense, glossy, green foliage and straight, upright growth.

The pear is a highly profitable commercial fruit, and especially so in markets that pay for quality as well as looks. It is easily grown, being nearly free from insects and fungous diseases. Plant pears for profit, and in the garden for home use. It is our most luscious fruit.

ANJOU The Anjou is a large, heavy, yellow pear, often shaded with dull crimson, and has a short, chunky neck tapering slightly toward the stem. The flesh is whitish, fine grained, buttery, melting, with a rich, high flavor.

The tree, like the fruit, is almost ideal; an upright grower, pyramid shape; very vigorous, hardy, long-lived and bears annually. Ripens late summer or fall. Keeps well, and a great shipper.

The Anjou is the best all-round commercial pear grown. Its hardiness, uniformity, reliability, fine keeping quality and richness make it one of the best eating pears and one of the most profitable commercial varieties.

Price	2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$17.00;	per 10, \$2.00;	each, 24c
One Year	3 to 5 feet, per 100, \$22.00;	per 10, \$2.50;	each, 30c
Price	X 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$18.00;	per 10, \$2.10;	each, 25c
Two	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$22.00;	per 10, \$2.50;	each, 30c
Year	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$27.00;	per 10, \$3.00;	each, 35c

BARTLETT Bartlett is a large, clear, bright yellow pear, with a blush on the sunny side; oblong shape, tapering gradually toward the stem end. The skin is waxy and the surface is uneven or wavy. Flesh is white, highly perfumed, buttery, rich vinous flavor, juicy; relished by everyone. A good shipper.

The tree is vigorous, hardy, erect, comes into bearing young, and does well everywhere except in southern localities. Ripens about mid-season.

The Bartlett is grown in all the more favored pear regions East, West and North. The California Bartlett, both fresh and canned, are well known on

William P. Stark Nurseries, Stark City, Missouri

Pear Trees

all markets, and many pear growers in the East have made a great reputation for their Bartlett pears. Many pear growers of the Pacific Northwest plant Bartlett with Anjou.

Price	2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$17.00;	per 10, \$2.00;	each, 24c
One Year	3 to 5 feet, per 100, \$22.00;	per 10, \$2.50;	each, 30c

Price	X 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$18.00;	per 10, \$2.10;	each, 25c
Two	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$22.00;	per 10, \$2.50;	each, 30c
Year	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$27.00;	per 10, \$3.00;	each, 35c

CLAPP'S FAVORITE The Clapp's Favorite is a very large, yellow pear, splashed with crimson and russet patches. It is roundish at the blossom end, tapering to a rounded point at the stem end. The flesh is white, fine grained, juicy, melting, excellent quality, very good when picked early from the tree.

The tree is erect, hardy, vigorous, very productive, healthy; ripens ten days before Bartlett. The Clapp's Favorite deserves the name of "Favorite" and is grown clear across the continent. A high quality, profit-making pear.

Price	2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$16.00;	per 10, \$1.80;	each, 22c
One Year	3 to 5 feet, per 100, \$21.00;	per 10, \$2.30;	each, 27c

Price	X 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$17.00;	per 10, \$1.90;	each, 23c
Two	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$21.00;	per 10, \$2.30;	each, 27c
Year	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$26.00;	per 10, \$2.90;	each, 34c

COMICE The Comice is a large, fine yellow pear, often with light crimson blush. It is roundish shape, tapering sharply toward the stem end. Stem usually set obliquely. Skin is clear, bright, waxy. Flesh is white, rich, fine grained, smooth, juicy and aromatic.

The tree is vigorous, productive; a more regular bearer and just as hardy as Bartlett. It is adapted to many pear regions East and West—a high quality money-maker from New England to the Pacific Northwest. Ripens late—a month to six weeks after Bartlett which makes it a splendid pear for the California growers, lengthening their Bartlett season.

Comice is even a better carrier and longer keeper than Bartlett. This, with its productiveness and high quality, makes it especially fine for market. It remains in a good eating condition a long time after it is fully ripe. As a high quality commercial pear Comice is equally as good as the Bartlett, and has the advantage of being later.

Price	2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$17.00;	per 10, \$2.00;	each, 24c
One Year	3 to 5 feet, per 100, \$22.00;	per 10, \$2.50;	each, 30c

Price	X 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$18.00;	per 10, \$2.10;	each, 25c
Two	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$22.00;	per 10, \$2.50;	each, 30c
Year	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$27.00;	per 10, \$3.00;	each, 35c

GARBER The Garber is a large, yellow pear with a red cheek. Roundish, oblong, tapering toward the stem end. The flesh is firm, juicy, fair quality. The fruit should be picked when fully developed but before entirely "ripe," and placed in a cool room. It is a splendid market and canning pear. Ripens ten days to two weeks before Kieffer.

Pear Trees

The tree is a very strong, hardy, vigorous grower, especially resistant to blight, and should be planted in the South where other pears cannot grow, and as a pollenizer for Kieffer and others. It is a splendid shipping pear, keeps remarkably well, and is a very profitable commercial variety.

Price	2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$16.00;	per 10, \$1.80;	each, 22c
One Year	3 to 5 feet, per 100, \$21.00;	per 10, \$2.30;	each, 27c
Price	X 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$17.00;	per 10, \$1.90;	each, 23c
Two	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$21.00;	per 10, \$2.30;	each, 27c
Year	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$26.00;	per 10, \$2.90;	each, 34c

KIEFFER Kieffer is large to very large, a rich yellow and often with a handsome red cheek. It is oval "pear" shape, sometimes tapering nearly as much toward the blossom end as toward the stem end. The flesh is juicy, good, coarse. When well grown it is a good quality pear. Remarkably fine shipper and most excellent for canning. It should be picked when mature but before entirely ripe. If allowed to ripen on the tree the flesh about the core becomes coarse and gritty. Delicious when cut in two and baked, half covered with water, in a pan.

The tree is remarkably vigorous, very productive, and one of the most resistant to blight. It has made pear growing possible in many sections of the South where other varieties cannot be grown.

The Kieffer is a very satisfactory commercial pear and when properly handled is a very profitable commercial variety—the pear for the masses; the pear for the millions.

Price	2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$14.00;	per 10, \$1.60;	each, 20c
One Year	3 to 5 feet, per 100, \$19.00;	per 10, \$2.10;	each, 25c
Price	X 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$15.00;	per 10, \$1.70;	each, 21c
Two	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$19.00;	per 10, \$2.10;	each, 25c
Year	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$24.00;	per 10, \$2.70;	each, 32c

LINCOLN The Lincoln is a very large, clear yellow pear, with a bright red cheek on the sunny side; juicy, high quality; in many ways resembling the Bartlett. Good shipper; keeps well.

The tree is a very strong, vigorous, upright grower, hardy, productive



Seckel—Sweetest and juiciest

Pear Trees

and remarkably resistant to blight. It has stood the severest tests of intense moist summer heat and low altitude where it originated at Lincoln, Illinois.

Price	2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$17.00;	per 10, \$2.00;	each, 24c
One Year	3 to 5 feet, per 100, \$22.00;	per 10, \$2.50;	each, 30c

Price	X 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$18.00;	per 10, \$2.10;	each, 25c
Two	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$22.00;	per 10, \$2.50;	each, 30c
Year	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$27.00;	per 10, \$3.00;	each, 35c

SECKEL The Seckel is a small, golden yellow pear, usually heavily russeted. Short, roundish shape, tapering slightly toward the stem end. The flesh is very fine grained, smooth, sweet, juicy, melting, and without doubt the richest, highest flavored pear grown.

The tree is vigorous, hardy, upright, round shape and rather a slow dwarfish grower and resistant to blight.

The small size of the Seckel has prevented it from becoming quickly popular but it is the best quality variety for the home garden and local markets. The larger city markets are learning its unsurpassed quality and paying good prices for it. Western growers pack them in "half boxes" where the small size does not appear to such disadvantage. As the public demands better fruit and learns to know the high quality varieties, Seckel will become one of the most profitable commercial pears.

Price	2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$16.00;	per 10, \$1.80;	each, 22c
One Year	3 to 5 feet, per 100, \$21.00;	per 10, \$2.30;	each, 27c

Price	X 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$17.00;	per 10, \$1.90;	each, 23c
Two	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$21.00;	per 10, \$2.30;	each, 27c
Year	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$26.00;	per 10, \$2.90;	each, 34c

WINTER NELIS Winter Nelis is a medium sized yellow pear, often russeted. A roundish, chunky pear with a short, heavy neck. Flesh is yellow, fine grained, sweet, aromatic, perfumed, of very highest quality when well ripened.

The tree is hardy, of wide adaptability, straggling branches. Produces heavy crops every year. Ripens early in the fall and keeps until Christmas.

Winter Nelis, because of its high quality, productiveness, excellent keeping and good shipping qualities, is especially recommended as the best pear of its season, and a very profitable commercial variety.

Price	2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$17.00;	per 10, \$2.00;	each, 24c
One Year	3 to 5 feet, per 100, \$22.00;	per 10, \$2.50;	each, 30c

Price	X 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$18.00;	per 10, \$2.10;	each, 25c
Two	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$22.00;	per 10, \$2.50;	each, 30c
Year	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$27.00;	per 10, \$3.00;	each, 35c

Dwarf Pear Trees

The pear is very profitable grown on dwarf trees which can be planted close together—the usual distance ten to fifteen feet. There are many large orchards of dwarf pear East and West. They come into bearing very young. Are enormously productive, and the small trees are easily cared for and "fancy" fruit can be raised at comparatively low cost. Many orchards of standard trees are planted with dwarf trees as fillers. They require prac-

Dwarf Pear Trees

tically the same treatment, and as they come into bearing very young, sometimes producing a little fruit the second or third year, they pay the cost of developing the orchard of standard trees before the latter come into bearing.

Dwarf pears are also especially valuable for garden, and for planting in city and town lots, as well as home gardens in the country. Dwarf trees, especially, should be planted four or five inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row.

ANJOU (Dwarf)	Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$13.00;	per 10, \$1.50;	each, 19c
		XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$17.00;	per 10, \$1.90;	each, 23c
		XXX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$22.00;	per 10, \$2.50;	each, 30c

BARTLETT (Dwarf)	Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$13.00;	per 10, \$1.50;	each, 19c
		XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$17.00;	per 10, \$1.90;	each, 23c
		XXX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$22.00;	per 10, \$2.50;	each, 30c

DUCHESS
(d'Angouleme)
(Dwarf)

Duchess is one variety that does better and is more profitable commercially as a "dwarf" than as a "standard." It is the largest of all the good commercial pears. Is yellow, often heavily russeted. It is a broad, heavy, chunky pear. The flesh is white, melting, buttery, juicy, rich flavored, very fine quality.

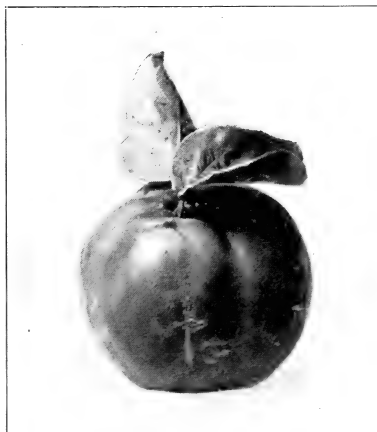
"The tree is a vigorous grower, very prolific and profitable; a very popular variety for commercial purposes."—G. B. Brackett, U. S. Pomologist.

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$13.00;	per 10, \$1.50;	each, 19c
	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$17.00;	per 10, \$1.90;	each, 23c
	XXX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$22.00;	per 10, \$2.50;	each, 30c

SECKEL (Dwarf)	Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$13.00;	per 10, \$1.50;	each, 19c
		XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$17.00;	per 10, \$1.90;	each, 23c
		XXX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$22.00;	per 10, \$2.50;	each, 30c



Duchess—Does best as dwarf



Orange Quince—Very profitable

Quince Trees

The quince is the ideal fruit for flavoring preserves, jelly and marmalade, giving them a delightful perfume. Quince marmalades and jellies are found on the shelves of every grocer in western Europe where the market is well supplied with quinces. In this country the market has never been systematically supplied and the consumption is not regular, although there are highly profitable quince orchards from New York to California.

The trees thrive on well drained soil, should be planted ten to sixteen feet apart, trained to a low-headed standard tree form, and pruned heavily every year about the same as the peach.

ORANGE (Apple) The Orange is a fine golden color; roundish with a small, very short neck. Flesh is firm, tender when cooked, fine quality, high flavor. Tree very productive, vigorous, widely grown.

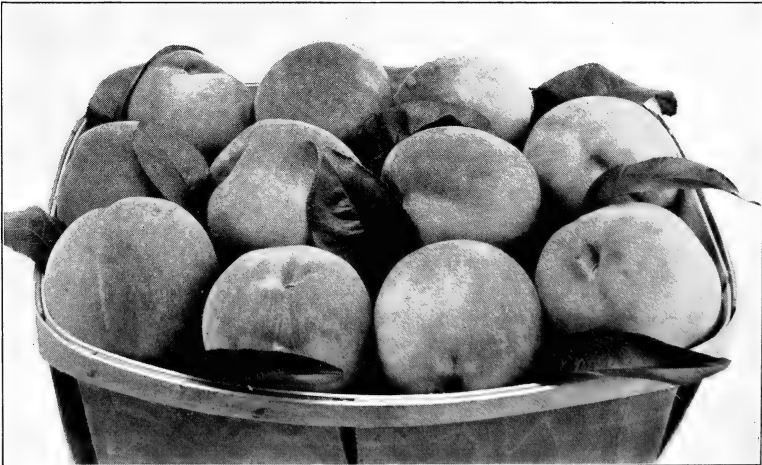
Price	X, per 100, \$16.00;	per 10, \$2.00;	each, 26c
Two	XX, per 100, \$24.00;	per 10, \$2.70;	each, 32c
Year	XXX, per 100, \$28.00;	per 10, \$3.20;	each, 38c

VAN DEMAN The Van Deman is very large, rich orange yellow, heavy, oval, chunky shape. Flesh firm, high quality, with an abundance of the strong fragrant aroma characteristic of the quince.

Tree is a strong, hardy, vigorous grower, of wide adaptability and unusually prolific. Yields large quantities of high quality quinces. Comes into bearing very young, as soon or sooner than the grape.

Plant commercially where good markets are available. The Van Deman is a splendid shipper. And by all means plant a few in the home garden or orchard for your own use and local markets.

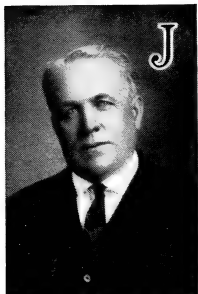
Price	X, per 100, \$20.00;	per 10, \$2.40;	each, 32c
Two	XX, per 100, \$28.00;	per 10, \$3.20;	each, 38c
Year	XXX, per 100, \$34.00;	per 10, \$3.70;	each, 44c



The famous J. H. Hale Peach; also shows Mr. Hale's well-known pack—"U. C. Top U. C. All"

How J. H. Hale Became "Peach King"

By J. H. Hale



J. H. Hale

JUST home from a harvest of glorious peaches in our Georgia orchard, where from about Fort Valley and Marshallville there had been daily thousands of happy workers, both white and black, gathering some of the finest specimens the world had ever seen, and sending out often a hundred or more carloads daily, scattering their lusciousness from every market center into the surrounding country, till practically every village and hamlet of northern states east of the Mississippi had from early June to August a daily supply of choice food that would have been impossible to secure twenty or more years ago. Over two thousand carloads were grown and shipped from within ten miles of our orchards at Fort Valley at a total cost of harvesting and marketing of over one million dollars. Over five thousand carloads more went out also from all over the rest of Georgia, while South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Texas and Arkansas had over twelve thousand more, so that from June 1st to August 15th, 1912, the northern states were supplied with, and consumed out of season, fully twenty thousand carloads of peaches, and are now ready for the home crop, no matter how great it may be.

All this has set me thinking of what factors had brought about this new and wonderful production and consumption and how it is to grow and be continued in the future, and so I become reminiscent.

Somewhat over forty years ago, when working as the "hired boy" on a neighboring farm, shocking corn all by my little lonesome, late in September or early October, a seedling peach tree along the fence row, full of rosy sweet little peaches, filled me with peaches and an *idea*, that I resolved if I could ever earn money enough to buy the trees, and mother would let me have the land to plant them on, I would find out if there were not bigger and better peaches locked up in the soil of the old home farm.

The next year, with a better "job" (\$12.50 a month and board) I secured the money, bought my first trees, and from that day to this have been aiming

Alabama—It is rather difficult to do justice to the J. H. Hale peach, but the points that impressed me most were its large size, bright color—being red all over, and splendid flavor. I have never seen anything to equal it. Elberta in adjoining rows is no comparison. This J. H. Hale peach is in a class by itself. The day I was there, September 12th, it was probably at its best. It will no doubt supersede Elberta as soon as it becomes known.—JAMES W. FRASER, September 16, 1911.

California—I received to-day by mail from Fort Valley, Georgia, under postmark of July 12th, a very handsome, shapely peach. The fruit is fully ripe and juicy and its control of its own decay in a close mail package is very significant of its keeping quality. It is a very heavy, fine-fleshed peach—coarse fiber almost absent. The flesh is solid yellow to the pit wall; no excess of red color at the pit and no cavities around it. The pit cavity, has, however, a deep rich red—a perfect beauty for varieties in which this coloring is desirable. If vigor and bearing prove satisfactory, I believe the variety will have exceptional value in this state. If, however, it persists in being as much larger than the Elberta as is claimed, it will be hard to hold with one hand in California.—PROF. E. J. WICKSON, Dean College of Agriculture, University of California, July 18, 1912.

Colorado—J. H. Hale of South Glastonbury, Connecticut, the *grand old man*, has a peach which ripens later than Elberta. The peach is large and firm, a perfect freestone with the solid flesh and high quality of the clingstones.—THE DENVER FIELD & FARM.

Connecticut—Mr. J. H. Hale sent "The Courant" yesterday a basket of the new "J. H. Hale" peaches. They are beauties beyond description. The color is finer than any painter could put on canvas and the flavor is correspondingly choice. They are "yellow" peaches,

J. H. Hale



Three average size J. H. Hale compared with five average size Elbertas grown in the same orchard under exactly the same conditions

for the big things in the peach game, and, like any and all things sought for earnestly with a faith supported by honest work, I have, with the passing years, found many of the things sought for, the biggest and best of all being the J. H. Hale peach, which I am to tell about a little further along.

The first 200 trees planted in 1869 three years later grew into 2,000, and then 3,000 and yearly increasing until in 1890 they numbered over 10,000, soon after which the Georgia orchard with over 100,000 trees was established. A steady increase and replantings give us at the present time over 200,000 healthy trees in the Connecticut and Georgia orchards combined, giving

something like Crawford's. Each is as big as a cannon-ball (old style) and no finer specimens of the most luscious fruit that grows could be found.—THE COURANT, Hartford, Conn. Connecticut—The J. H. Hale peach reached me in perfect condition. It was to appearance fully ripe, and weighed seventeen ounces. In color and appearance similar to Elberta, flavor excellent, perfect freestone and as compared with Elberta think it both richer and more juicy.—NORMAN S. PLATT, Conn. State Board of Agriculture, Oct. 12, 1908.

Delaware—The J. H. Hale peach you mailed me certainly was fine, and an excellent keeper, no sign of decay for eight days.—J. G. DAVIS, Sept. 19, 1908.

Georgia—I sampled the last one of the J. H. Hale peaches you gave me two weeks ago when I was at your orchard, and it had a nice flavor. I canned and preserved some, and tested them in various ways; it is the best general-purpose peach I have ever seen in my 25 years' experience growing and shipping peaches. For a canned fruit, there is nothing to equal it in looks in the can (I used glass), and in quality after taking out. For preserving it has so much natural flavor, that it is retained to a great extent, and is of the finest quality. Lastly, you can make the finest of wine-colored jelly of the peelings without any addition but pure sugar. The peach is yellow, large, smooth looking and will ship almost equal to an apple, though it is a juicy eating peach and should be valuable for export. The tree is a fine grower and a heavy bearer. The "Hale" peach is in a class by itself. I have never seen in any peach the valuable combination that it has, and no one can make a mistake in planting a few for family use, or many for commercial use.—JOHN KELLER, July 29 and Aug. 20, 1912. Illinois—We are in receipt of your communication of recent date and the specimen of your wonderful J. H. Hale peach. It is indeed a wonderful peach, one that would catch the buyer

J. H. Hale

employment annually to hundreds of people and furnishing for nearly five months in each year, beautiful, health-giving food to many thousands more.

Our total fruit harvest for the year ending August 1st, 1912, has exceeded 100,000 bushels, quite a big showing for the small boy's *idea*, a little first capital received for labor, and the reinvestment of the "peach money" as it came along in later years, and is only mentioned here for the encouragement of other poor boys, girls, men and women with an idea.

To win success out of a fruit idea one must have a love of and a faith in the business, an eye for new things, and earnest study of their value and possibilities, and a courage to buy and plant liberally, so as to be so far as possible ahead of the other fellow in the market with every new good thing suitable to one's climate and conditions.

Though the varieties in my first fifteen years of peach planting are still growing in many orchards and are listed in far too many nurserymen's catalogs, not one of them have we, having slid out from under, one by one, as something better has turned up. And while my selfish interests may have been better served by competing orchardists planting same old varieties, it has always hurt me to note the vast majority of nurserymen continuing to propagate and sell inferior varieties long after they have been superseded by others far better, that it would cost them no more to propagate or the orchardist to grow.

Some years ago a high-class professional man was starting a three-thousand tree peach orchard on his country estate, and although he received fees of from \$500 to \$5,000 for a single operation, he flew the coop at paying an expert horticulturist \$200 for inspecting the farm, locating the orchard and recommending the right list of trees, and went and bought his list of trees from a tree agent of one of the most reputable nursery firms in America, who, unfortunately for him, were listing varieties that ought long before to have been discarded; 2,700 out of the 3,000 trees planted were behind the "lighthouse," and on visiting my orchards and looking over varieties toward the end of his first fruit harvest, he confessed that had he paid a fee of \$5,000 and started right it would have been a profitable investment for him.

It would be worth several million dollars a year to America's peach indus-

at first sight. We have had this peach on our desk for nearly eight days and it is in excellent condition. It is a perfect freestone of very excellent flavor, one that in our estimation would stand shipping very well and give satisfaction to the consumer. We believe that the entire community will be greatly benefited if such a peach will be largely propagated.—BARNETT BROS., Commission Merchants, Sept. 4, 1908.

Illinois—I received the J. H. Hale peach to-day, and I must say it is the finest thing I have ever seen in my sixty years of peach growing. Flesh was sound and firm after five days' mauling around in a hot mail car. Flesh was $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches thick and very firm, with tough skin, so it will be a great shipper. Quality as good or better than the old Pickett's Late and none of its "fuzz" and tender skin.—GEO. W. ENDICOTT, Third Vice-Pres., Horticultural Society of Southern Illinois, July 17, 1912.

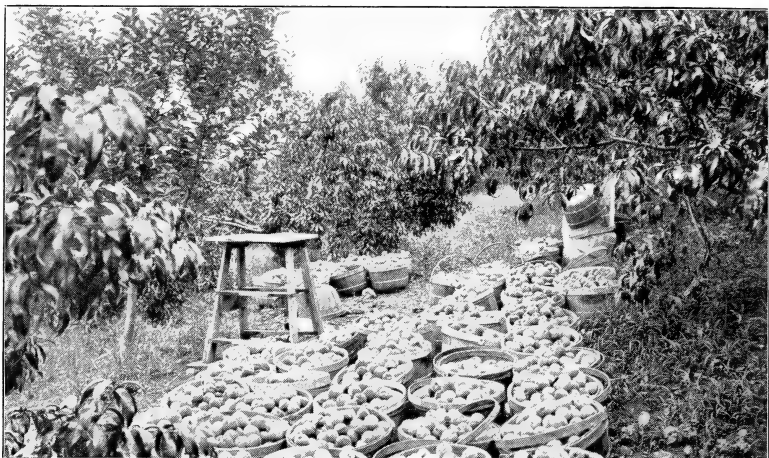
Illinois—Am just in receipt by mail of a sample of the J. H. Hale peach. It is about the most wonderful peach I have yet seen. It is large, finely colored, fine grained, very juicy and heavy, with practically no fuzz on the skin.—BENJ. NEWHALL, July 15, 1912.

Kansas—I am under many obligations to you for the opportunity of examining one of your exceptional variety of peaches, the J. H. Hale. Its size, firmness and high color mark it as a peach of unusual value for commercial purposes.—S. J. HUNTER, State Entomologist, July 20, 1912.

Maine—I write to tell you that the J. H. Hale peaches arrived safely—beautifully packed, and the best flavor of any peaches we have ever tasted.—HARRY C. HITCHCOCK, Sept. 12, 1911.

Maryland—Mr. Hale aroused considerable curiosity and enthusiasm for the J. H. Hale peach at his address in Baltimore this last winter, as is recorded in the report, copy of which you

J. H. Hale



The J. H. Hale—Baskets of golden fruit easily coined into money because of the complete superiority of fruit and tree of the J. H. Hale over all other commercial varieties

(Note the apple tree on the left. The peach trees were planted as "fillers" in the apple orchard. Mr. Hale has paid for several large apple orchards from the profits of the "fillers", before the apple trees came into bearing.

try if the nurserymen would for a few hours sit at the feet of half a dozen of our most intelligent peach growers, from various sections of the country, listen to a talk on varieties and then grow and list only such sorts as these orchardists recommend, thus wiping out 75% of the varieties now cataloged. In this way they would be led to list only the commercial cream, while also on the watch for new and better ones.

The more than 20,000 carloads of peaches coming out of the South during the season of 1912, at a cost exceeding ten million dollars for labor of harvesting, packages, freights, refrigeration and commissions, to say nothing of

now have. The peach undoubtedly has a great future, and I congratulate you on securing the marketing of same.—T. B. SYMONS, Secy.-Treas., Maryland State Horticultural Society. Massachusetts—The J. H. Hale peach you sent me came in fine condition; it was a very fine specimen, large, beautiful and yellow. It was firm enough to stand shipping a long distance. We received the peach Sept. 10 and kept it for twelve hot days.—ETHELBERT BLIS, Oct. 26, 1908.

Massachusetts—You certainly have keeping quality in this J. H. Hale peach. It resembles in that respect a California peach, which you well know stands long shipment. I see no reason why this peach would not ship equally well as those grown in California.—W. H. BLODGET, Sept. 14, 1908.

Massachusetts—The J. H. Hale peach arrived here this afternoon; it is a beauty. It came in good shape and is much handsomer than Elberta.—FRANK L. DANIELS, Sept. 10, 1908.

Massachusetts—The J. H. Hale peach you sent arrived in good shape and although fully ripe when received it was in good condition at the expiration of 10 days, at which time we ate it. We found it a perfect freestone and fully equal to the Elberta flavor.—J. L. RICE.

Massachusetts—I remember the orchard as being about the handsomest sight I ever saw in the way of a crop of peaches. The fruit itself is a very solid roundish peach, which seemed to me to contain more fruit to the cubic inch than anything I had ever seen on a peach tree. The tree as I recall it was a moderate growing and well-shaped tree. I am very glad to know that it is to be put on a commercial basis as I am sure it has value.—F. C. SEARS, Prof. of Pomology, Aug. 19, 1912.

J. H. Hale

profits to growers and retailers, and also the thousands of carloads more produced later in the northern and western states, would have been almost an impossibility were it not for the newer and better commercial varieties of comparatively recent development.

When I began commercial peach-growing the Mountain Rose, Reeves, George the 4th, Honest John, Oldmixon, Stump, Crawfords, Smock, Foster and a few others, made up the list in the nurseries and orchards of America, but were we to depend upon them now the northern production would be cut in half and the 20,000 carloads from the South almost an impossibility.

Taking a back country road leading south from the Hale orchards at Fort Valley, Georgia, and traveling for six miles through peach orchards, cotton fields, and beautiful groves of long-leaf pine, we come to Willow Lake Farm, where, in a little garden spot close by the fine old colonial home of Samuel H. Rumph, there originated in the early eighties the Elberta, that Ben Davis of peaches, the pioneer of a new commercial strain that was to revolutionize the entire peach industry of this great country; while on an adjoining farm, with seed from the same parent trees as Elberta, was originated the Belle of Georgia, making a combination of yellow and white-fleshed varieties, having the greatest commercial value over a wider range of country to-day than all other peaches ever grown before.

It was my privilege in the late eighties to see the first carload of Elberta peaches sold on the New York market, and sizing it up as a money-maker, quickly bought 3,000 trees for Connecticut planting, without any knowledge as to its adaptability to our northern climate. It was a reckless thing to do, but it gave me the first commercial orchard of Elberta in the North, and not until my orchards came into bearing did the other fellow catch on. So, being four years ahead, it made me a lot of money, which I at once invested in further orchard planting and a trip to Georgia to see the original tree, and every year since I have visited the spot for pleasure and inspiration. The original tree passed out a few years ago, so did the horse and buggy that used to tote us over there, but the spot and its inspiration are still there, and the auto car takes us over in short order; and many a horticultural friend has been taken to its shrine and then through the orchards of millions of trees that cover the surrounding country for miles about Fort Valley and Marshallville,

Michigan—Your J. H. Hale peach kept in perfect condition for four days after it arrived. It is of medium size and fine quality; flesh very firm. One thing I like about it is its form. It is of that type that generally grows very uniform, and uniformity is what the markets want.—PAUL ROSE, Sept. 28, 1908.

Michigan—The J. H. Hale peach duly received; for a peach of its character and texture, it is unusually good. I was specially pleased with the size and handsome color of the fruit.—L. R. TAFT, Michigan Agricultural College Experiment Station, Sept. 14, 1908.

Missouri—The J. H. Hale peaches arrived promptly and in excellent condition. We thoroughly agree with Mr. W. P. Stark who says this is a "million dollar" peach. It is certainly one of the best of the new varieties that has come to our attention in a long time.—E. H. FAVOR, Associate Editor, THE FRUIT GROWER, Sept. 19, 1911.

Missouri—The J. H. Hale is a beautiful peach. I believe it is superior to Elberta, which has for so many years been the "Old Reliable." It is much finer grained, juicier, and of better quality, and would be especially preferable to Elberta for table use or for canning.—F. W. FAUROT, Missouri State Fruit Experiment Station, July 25, 1912.

Missouri—The box of J. H. Hale peaches arrived, and they are very fine indeed. They arrived in perfect condition; it combines the good qualities of a cling with those of a freestone. The color is fine and it seems to be a wonderful shipper.—THE FRUIT GROWER, JAMES M. IRVINE, Editor, July 15, 1912.

New Jersey—I kept some of the J. H. Hale peaches upon my desk for a week, after bringing them back from Fort Valley, Georgia. The flesh was then firm and in fine edible condition. The shipping quality of this peach would seem to be superior to Elberta. It seems

J. H. Hale

with an industry founded on the Elberta and the Belle peaches, yet made permanently possible by the development of still other and newer varieties that open the season a month or six weeks before the great foundation varieties begin to ripen.

An extended group of extra early varieties has been sifted down to two or three of greatest value. To Van Lindey, our old nursery friend, belongs the honor of discovering and introducing the Greensboro peach, named after his home town in North Carolina. Carloads of this variety late in May or early June from Georgia have been sold at \$1,200 to \$1,500 per car, while in the North, \$1,000 to \$1,200 per acre have been the returns from it six to seven weeks later. Rightly grown and handled, it is a great money-maker, yet I doubt not that the William P. Stark Nurseries or some of their co-workers, will discover and introduce even a better one as the years go by, if they are not already listed in this catalog.

Dr. Waddell, Griffin, Georgia, brought to my attention his seedling peach that has so profitably spread his name all over America with one of the hardest and most reliable mid-early peaches of any we have. It looked so good to me that I was tempted to plant 26,000 at my one first planting, and joy to say that I have profited largely by that plunge. A year or so later, Mr. Steubenrach of Mexia, Texas, brought out the Carman; I bought liberally of buds and so had the first big orchard of those two varieties either North or South. Then along came Roland Hiley of Fort Valley, Georgia, inviting me out to see the original Hiley peach tree, and that looked good, too, but I had room for only 2,000 trees and so missed out on making a plunge on this money-maker. When my little 2,000 trees showed up in fruiting, other orchards were under way and others reaped rich harvests ahead of me while I slept. About as the last Hiley are being harvested, the Belle begins to ripen, closely followed by Elberta, making a continuous succession of money-makers for a period of nearly two months at the South. At the North the Champion, originally from Illinois, fills in between Hiley and Belle and in the North only the Fox seedlings and Stevens Late extend the season three weeks later.

The southern list before mentioned are also the best of their season, North as well as South, and altogether make a list not to be equaled by

to have many of the characteristics of Elberta, with a firmer flesh and better quality.—M. A. BLAKE, Horticulturist, N. J. Agricultural Experiment Stations, July 25, 1912.

New Mexico—The peach sent by Mr. Hale has arrived, and there is no doubt but what it must be a very good one.—FABIAN GARCIA, Professor of Horticulture, N. M. College of Agriculture, Agricultural Experiment Station, July 16, 1912.

New York—Just got back five days late and found the box of peaches. These have been here in a warm room several days and I expected to find most of the peaches rotted to the core. To my surprise, they were sound as a knot, hardly a speck of rot on any one of them. This speaks volumes for the peach. It certainly is a good one.—H. W. COLLINGWOOD, Editor of the RURAL NEW YORKER.

New York—The Journal is in receipt of a peach, grown by the "peach king," J. H. Hale, which is one of the finest that has ever reached our office. It is a new seedling peach, and is later than the Elberta. While it is a perfect freestone, it has solid flesh and high quality of the clingstone. It is almost firm enough to be shipped in barrels like apples.—FRUIT TRADE JOURNAL, Sept. 12, 1908.

New York—The J. H. Hale certainly is a peach of high quality; solid flesh, small pit, and should be regarded with greater favor than the Elberta by people wanting a peach ripening at this time.—FRUIT GROWER AND NURSERYMAN, S. D. WILARD, Sept. 14, 1908.

New York—The new J. H. Hale peach is a very attractive fruit, perfectly free, yellow of flesh, and I think of good quality. I like the shape and the general appearance of the specimens you send.—NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, L. H. BAILEY, Director, Sept. 9, 1908.

New York—On September 22d, when decay about the size of a half dollar had set in, I ate

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any other combination that can be suggested for the extremes of climate that pertain in the varied peach-growing regions of America. Not that there are not other good and profitable peaches, but these are the ones that have been the real factors in great commercial peach-orcharding and have extended orchard areas far beyond what could have been dreamed of twenty years ago, Fox and Stevens being the only old-timers in the list. The one weak point in this chain of lusciousness is that they are all, save the Elberta, white-fleshed varieties. Superior and delicious as these white-fleshed peaches are, many markets and consumers are still seeking for yellow varieties, and there is a crying need for something both earlier and later than the Elberta and of better quality. In attempting to secure such a one, I have searched the country over and grown many thousands of seedlings, only to be disappointed over and over again.

Chance seedlings, those grown from pits of selected trees and those pits of fruit that had been carefully cross-pollenized for a special purpose, brought equally unsatisfactory results. The most vigorous trees were non-productive, the biggest and most handsome fruits were clings, and the freestones were under size or poor in quality, and so it began to look like an impossibility until one day the long-sought-for was found right close at hand.

This was twelve or more years ago. I was driving through an orchard of early peaches that had been harvested weeks before, when my attention was called to a seedling tree that I had thought the year before was a clingstone, as I saw it when not quite fully grown. It was now a strong, luxuriant four-year old tree, loaded almost to the breaking point, and the ground beneath the tree almost literally covered with great golden and crimson globes of enormous size and great beauty. This caused me to stop and investigate. Picking up a great orange-like specimen, almost as heavy as a cannon ball, and noting its solidity and firmness I remarked, "Gee, but it's a pity this is a cling." A Yankee's jack-knife is usually on deck to whittle something, and walking back to the carriage I found myself whittling away at one side of the great peach, till just as I reached the carriage I struck the pit and discovered that the flesh parted freely from it. "Glory, glory, glory! It's a freestone!" I cried, rushing back to the tree and cutting peach after peach to fully satisfy myself that it was truly a freestone, yet

the J. H. Hale peach you sent me. I kept it purposely in my office, where it is rather warm, for thirteen days. This is an excellent peach, one of the best I know of. Its flesh was very firm and solid and its quality appealed to me as being very high.—ORANGE JUDD COMPANY, C. W. BURKETT, Editorial Dept., Sept. 24, 1908.

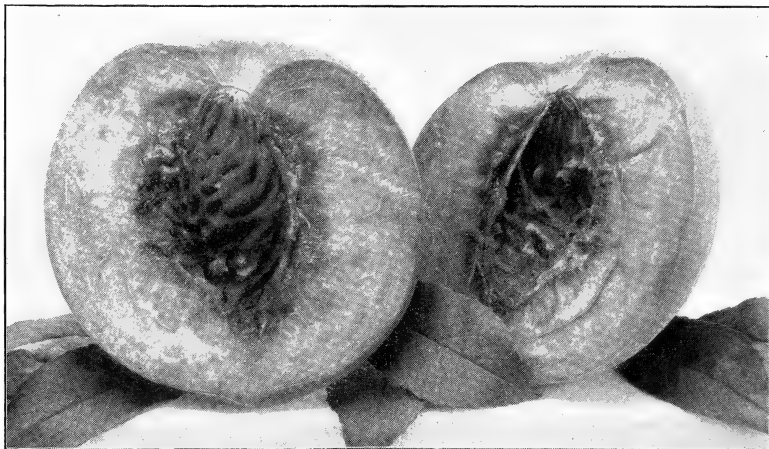
New York—Your new "J. H. Hale" peach orchard, in my judgment, is a wonder. The Elberta trees were stripped, but the new seedling was laden to the ground with fruit of enormous size, brilliant color, firm and sound. I made a most careful examination of this orchard and believe that I am conservative when I say that 90 per cent of the crop, which is ready to pick, will grade "fancy" and "extra fancy." The peach is one of the most attractive peaches I know of in appearance and a very fine flavor, and I believe that it will be welcomed among fruit growers as well as consumers.—B. G. PRATT, Sept. 10, 1908.

New York—From the specimen basket of J. H. Hale peaches we have received, I think there has never been a better peach as regards color, quality, and keeping condition in New York in my twenty-five years' experience in the fruit business.—ADAM MILLER, INC. Wholesale Commission Merchant, Sept. 26, 1908.

New York—The crate of peaches sent to me was received in fine condition. They are beauties, and the finest peaches I have ever eaten.—ERIE DESPATCH, D. L. MIDDLETON, Sept. 5, 1908.

New York—Your specimen of the J. H. Hale seedling peach arrived in good time; we put it in the packing house where it had the same conditions surrounding it that the other peaches had and left it for two weeks. On cutting it we found it still quite firm and in quality as good as the Elberta, or a little better perhaps.—T. H. KING, Sept. 24, 1908.

J. H. Hale



Larger and a better shipper—but it is the luscious richness and firm flesh, dripping honey, that appeals to the consumer and commands the highest prices

with the fine-grained, solid flesh that had deceived me the year before into thinking it was a cling. Here at last, after years of search, breeding and propagation, was a chance seedling so far superior to all other known peaches as to make me almost dizzy with joy at its discovery, and I lingered long to study both tree and fruit and returned daily until the last specimen had dropped to the ground, a week or ten days later.

Each visit more and more strongly confirmed my first judgment as to the value of the find, and I am sure no miner who ever struck it rich, or the discoverer of the great Kimberly diamond itself, was happier than I in knowing that here in my possession was the one great and good peach of all the earth. So wonderful was it, so far-reaching its possibilities and value, that I hardly dared to think of the final outcome of the great discovery. Of

Ohio—The J. H. Hale peach sent me on the 9th reached me in good condition on the 12th. On the 14th it had begun to decay. The weather during this time was very hot, the mercury standing above 90 degrees. It is fine in appearance, and of excellent quality.—W. J. GREEN, Chief Hort., Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Sept. 16, 1908.

Ohio—We received the sample J. H. Hale peach; it is one of the finest specimens we have ever seen. We placed it on our desk and it was there 11 days in a hot office before it showed any signs of decay.—WM. M. FISHER & SONS CO., Commission Merchants, Sept. 19, 1908.

Pennsylvania—The box came all right and every peach was beautiful, sound and of excellent quality. We want such a peach—that is, I want some of the trees. How and when can I get them?—WILMER ATKINSON, Editor FARM JOURNAL, Sept. 15, 1911.

Pennsylvania—Peaches arrived in good order this morning, that is, the J. H. Hale peach came in good order, but the Elberta are somewhat mashed, and I immediately got the idea that we not only had a good demonstration of the comparative size, but a most excellent chance to show the comparative carrying quality of the two peaches. The J. H. Hale has come through in fine shape without a bruise, while the Elberta, though much smaller, are badly mashed.—J. HORACE MCFARLAND CO., Pres. Am. Civic Society.

Pennsylvania—We experimented with the perfect specimens of the J. H. Hale peach and found that it possessed everything pertaining to keeping quality that one could desire. We also find that it was the freest of freestones, and would strongly urge propagation of this new variety. There is no question but that it would make a hit on any market.—C. A. COGGINS, Pres., M. O. Coggins Co., Produce Commission Merchants, Sept. 21, 1908.

J. H. Hale

course, my first thought was of a big orchard of this prize alone, and had it not been a little too late in the season for budding, I undoubtedly would have cut every inch of bud wood and gone at it with great vigor.

During the intervening months before the next budding season, having ample time to study and think, I saw clearly my life's opportunity and duty was to watch and wait and be absolutely sure before going ahead. Many seedling fruits had shown remarkable fruiting value on the original tree in its native habitat, but when propagated on other stocks and planted in different soils failed to show anything approaching their original values and great loss and disappointment have resulted from their exploitation.

Finally realizing the great value of such a peach as this, if it should show the same points of value after general propagation as it did on the original tree, I determined to test it out thoroughly in my own orchards North and South, and so propagated 3,000 trees, planting here in Connecticut 1,000 trees, on sandy loam with sand subsoil, and 1,000 on a heavy black loam, with yellow clay subsoil, while another 1,000 went to Georgia and were planted on a brown, loamy soil, with a red clay subsoil, as great a diversity for peach-growing as can be found in any section of America where peaches are grown, and yet this peach, both in tree and fruit, has come to equally perfect state of development on all trees, showing wonderful adaptability to varied soils and climatic conditions.

It is eight or nine years now since I have been continuously fruiting this peach on 3,000 budded trees, and it has been steadily improving in value from year to year, each year being better and better until now I can stake my lifelong peach reputation, not on a new and untried variety, but upon one tried, tested and proven as the greatest and best peach the world has ever known, and I am willing at last that a peach such as this should have my name. The following description and twelve years of fruiting tell why. It's a strong, vigorous growing tree of the Elberta type, rather more stocky, drooping and branching. Fruit buds the hardiest of any large fine yellow peach, a few buds having escaped twenty-seven or more below zero this past winter when Belle, Carman, Fox, Hill's Chili (all extra hardy varieties) in the same great orchard were all killed. There are now, as I write, a few great orange-like specimens of the J. H. HALE peach fast maturing on the trees.

Pennsylvania—J. H. Hale peach arrived Sept. 5th in fine condition and it was quite apparent, as you wrote, that it had been picked a few days before the best time. Sept. 8th, several friends who are interested, came in to see it and we sampled one-half of it. The other half I wrapped in oil paper and kept in the house refrigerator for two more weeks. I looked at it Sept. 18th and noticed no particular evidence of rotting, but right after this it evidently started, though the sound part was in fine condition for eating and was excellent.—RALPH GIBSON, House of Representatives, Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 3, 1912.

Rhode Island—The J. H. Hale peach you mailed me Sept. 7th, I sampled to-day, Sept. 17th. After being kept on my desk in the office 10 days it showed no signs of decay, but had just reached point of mellowing to perfection. The 10 days that we kept it proved its keeping qualities absolutely. Seven of us sampled it to-day, finding it absolutely free from the stone, fine grain, very juicy, and of excellent flavor. I am sure this peach is justified in taking the originator's name, and I say this fully realizing that you have never yet produced the variety that you have felt satisfied to take your name, but this chap seems to me to be the one.—WM. SWEET, Wm. S. Sweet & Son, Inc., Commission Merchants, Sept. 17, 1908.

Virginia—The size and beautiful shape of the J. H. Hale peach gives it a very distinct character from other peaches of its season and the color is the most beautiful early peach I have ever seen. The skin as to firmness and absence of fuzz is remarkable. It appears to me this is a fruit of extraordinary value.—WM. B. ALWOOD, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Virginia—Our Horticulturist, Prof. Price, and myself, have examined and sampled the J. H. Hale peach. It is very large, well colored, yellow flesh, and a perfect freestone of good quality. I should consider it somewhat higher in quality than Elberta. The flesh seems to be firm,

J. H. Hale



J. H. Hale—The “peach king” and the king of all peaches

This variety is enormously productive, fruit of largest size, fully one-half larger than Elberta, globular like best specimens of Reeves Favorite, only far larger than that showy variety when at its very best. Color a deep, golden yellow, overlaid with bright carmine, except a very little on under side. Smooth, solid, thick skin, tightly drawn over the solid flesh, a peach without the fuzz, absolutely distinct in this respect. This one feature alone puts it in a class by itself, always to be remembered. Flesh deep yellow, firm, fine-grained, and as solid as a cling, yet parting as freely from the pit as the freest of the free. Flesh tender, without grain or stringiness, and most delicious peachy flavor, such

as is seldom found in a yellow peach; altogether a combination of productiveness, size, beauty, solidity, texture and flavor that I doubt being duplicated again in a hundred years, if ever.

Its commercial value is greatly enhanced by the fact that it colors up all over a week or ten days before fully grown and matured, and that these undeveloped fruits are of larger size than big Elbertas, and if picked will in time mellow up and become good edible peaches, so that an extra early picking can be started and the season greatly lengthened, especially owing to solidity and firmness of flesh, fully matured specimens can be allowed to remain much longer upon the tree than can any other known variety, and so extend the season at either end. In its normally matured condition, fully ripe, it's almost as solid as an apple, and I have often said it was firm enough to ship in barrels if need be. In 1909, to test fully its shipping qualities, I mailed nearly two hundred single specimens, weighing from fifteen to twenty ounces each, to horticultural friends in twenty-four states, including Florida, Texas, California and Oregon, and all reported having kept them from ten to eighteen days after they were received. One was kept in California

and it should be a good shipper. It came to us in perfect condition.—S. W. FLETCHER, Director Virginia Agr. Experiment Station, July 15, 1912.

Virginia—Thank you for your kindness in sending the two J. H. Hale peaches, which I have shown to a dozen or more growers. It is the finest peach I ever saw. I believe you have a peach that will stand the shipping like a winter apple.—H. M. MAGIE, July 22, 1912.

Washington—The J. H. Hale peach, I wish to exclaim, is certainly “some peach.” For beauty and attractiveness I hardly see how it ever can be surpassed. Its texture was much finer than Elberta, and it was firm as could be desired, showing good shipping qualities. Altogether it is certainly a prize-winner.—T. H. ATKINSON, July 22, 1912.

West Virginia—I thank you for yours of the 13th with sample of the J. H. Hale peach. I was much surprised when I opened the box to find the peach very firm, and was not ready to sample for several days. The color is so brilliant that one would think the peach all ready to eat. I should think that there ought to be an excellent future for this valuable variety.—E. D. SANDERSON, Dean and Director, College of Agriculture and Agricultural Experiment Station, West Virginia University, July 24, 1912.

William P. Stark Nurseries, Stark City, Missouri

J. H. Hale

three days and then returned, and was received here in sound eating condition, fully convincing me of its wonderful keeping and shipping qualities.

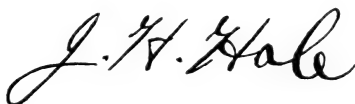
At last, being absolutely convinced of its great commercial value and that the horticultural world was now entitled to share with me in the joy and profit of growing it, I looked among my many nursery friends for one who by long experience, broad acquaintance, strict integrity, and strong financial ability was in the best condition to propagate and distribute this great peach to all the world, and none so well answered all requirements as did my old friend, William P. Stark, of Stark City, Missouri, who, having associated with him his son, William H. Stark, a "chip of the old block," only more so, and with a great nursery located on ideal soil almost in the center of the United States, seemed to me the one firm above all others to spread the gospel of this wonderful peach to every corner of the earth where peaches can be grown.

The name of Stark has for nearly a century been associated with the nursery business of America, and for the last quarter of a century William P. Stark has made the name a sort of trade-mark for big things in nursery work, and now with William P. Stark's great name and lifelong experience to direct affairs, and William H. Stark to execute, the William P. Stark Nurseries are in better position than ever to continue and broaden the Stark nursery business in Missouri at their Stark City plant.

Therefore, I have contracted with them to propagate and distribute this peach for me, and I believe it is destined to work a greater revolution in the peach industry in America during the next five years than did the Elberta, Belle, Carman, Champion and all the other great money-makers combined in the past twenty years of progress heretofore outlined, and the orchardists who lead the procession with the first big plantings of J. H. Hale peach will be the sure enough peach kings of their respective markets. In the J. H. Hale peach lies a wonderful opportunity for fame and fortune to some one or more peach growers in every peach-growing neighborhood.

Those who defer the day of their first large plantings will not be among the winners, while for those with faith and a courage to do, the way to success is plain and sure. To make assurance doubly sure, I have agreed in my contract with the William P. Stark Nurseries to cut the buds for propagating direct from fruiting trees in my own orchards, thus guaranteeing the purity of stock and the integrity of a name I value and often sign as

Yours truly,



J. H. Hale Peach Trees

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100, \$60.00;	per 10, \$7.00;	each, \$0.80
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$70.00;	per 10, \$8.00;	each, \$0.90
	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$80.00;	per 10, \$9.00;	each, \$1.00

J. H. Hale: An Appreciation

By Forrest Crissey

There are some folks out West and elsewhere who seem to think that New England doesn't produce any more big men, broad between the eyes, whose hearts pump warm, red blood and plenty of it. Of course such a notion is absurd on the face of it—but still it is cherished by a heap of people.

When I meet a man who hugs this delusion, I always think:

"There's a man who ought to meet up with J. H. Hale. Wouldn't one contact with Hale of Connecticut give him a jolt! Wouldn't an hour with the Yankee Peach King put crimps into that sort of an impression!"

What is J. H. Hale like? Well; he's like himself—and like nobody else on earth that I know. When he was cast in human clay, the Maker must have broken the pattern. The necessities of my daily work as a magazine feature writer have made it necessary for me to meet—year after year—the men who are doing big things: the Progressives of Industry, of Science and of Agriculture; the Way-Makers and the Trail-Blazers; the men who live unto their day and generation—and the days and generations to come—rather than unto themselves. Among these men J. H. Hale stands out like a lone pine. Meet him once, for five minutes, and you couldn't forget him to save your soul. In the most casual contact he stamps an impression as clear and sharp as a steel die.

Hale is so human that you feel warm about the heart the minute you meet him. In fact he's one of the most irresistibly human of the big men I've ever met. There isn't an ounce of starch in his composition. He'd be good company for a king or a hod-carrier—and just be himself all the time.

Once the political wheel-horses of Connecticut tried to slip a seat in the United States Senate under his pillow. But he caught 'em at it and squelched the game. If you knew him you'd understand why. He couldn't laugh a real Hale laugh there; besides, there isn't air enough in the whole Senate chamber to keep him breathing real free and easy for an hour.

There's one thing about J. H. Hale that makes a straight appeal to most men: he doesn't pretend that what he's done for American horticulture has been done from any lofty philanthropic motive. He says that it is all the outcome of his struggle to help J. H. Hale and family. And the same thing holds in his methods of doing business—in the kind of a "pack" that is put out bearing the "J. H. Hale Red Label Brand—you see the top, you see all." While you can't get him to admit that he would "face" his barrels of apples and baskets of peaches, even if it did pay, he puts it this way:

"I never claimed that my reason for breaking away from established custom and having every apple in the barrel of the same grade and standard as every other apple in it and each peach in a basket matching all its basket-mates was because I was so much more honest than my fruit-growing neighbors who did the other thing. All I ever claimed was that the public prefers to buy its apples and peaches carefully graded and to pay accordingly; that it wants one quality of apple only in a barrel instead of all qualities, and that it's the backbone of the apple trade and of the peach trade to establish a reputation for close grading and uniform packing."

The most thrilling chapter in the whole history of American Horticulture, so far as I know, is the story of how "Widow Hale's boy" defied the terrors

J. H. Hale: An Appreciation

of debt, the pressure of community tradition and the denunciation of the family friends and advisers and planted the rough hillside with peach trees that proved the foundation of his fortune and that *put the New England Peach—the best of its race—on the map* in a commercial sense. The most dramatic and brilliant thing in all horticultural history seems to me to be the feat by which Hale checkmated a spraying mistake that denuded his trees of foliage, how he put the leaves back on the trees and saved the young peach crop from disaster. The brown rot began to show and he sprayed with Bordeaux Mixture—this happened before the days of the dilute lime-sulphur solution. But he overdid the job and the leaves soon began to show spots and to fall off. He made a frantic appeal to the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, but the scientists there couldn't hold out any hope to him that promised saving the crop that was then on the trees. To lose that crop looked like the smash-up of his career. He'd *got* to save it, somehow. So he went up on the hill, sat down on a rock and held a session with himself. Finally he asked himself: "If all the leaves drop, isn't there some way by which a new outfit of leaves can be forced in time to save the peaches?"

It looked like a fool question—for nobody had ever heard of such a "miracle" in all the history of horticulture up to that date. But if he had been running on precedent he wouldn't have started a peach orchard at all on the old farm. So precedent didn't bother him any. *Could it be done?* That was the question. And if it could be done, what was the most reasonable, the most natural way of its accomplishment?

He knew the elements of plant food required to stimulate the growth of foliage—and so he sent to New York for a boat-load of nitrate of soda and nitrate of potash, at a cost of about \$90 a ton. For a young fruit-grower on the stony hillside of Connecticut that was "plunging" at a pace calculated to upset all Yankee traditions. And, remember, there was no certainty that this costly leaf-food would reclothe his denuded trees that still held their "set" of peaches. The boat arrived in Hartford Sunday morning, the busiest Sunday that South Glastonbury ever saw. Attendance at church was slim that day and the road from Hartford to the Hale farm was alive with farm teams hauling the commercial fertilizer.

Hardly had the precious stuff been spread in the peach orchard before a gentle, soaking rain descended. Then the future "Peach King" waited with all the feverish anxiety of a Wall Street plunger to see the results of his daring flank-movement against fate. His eyes hung upon those peach branches as hungrily as many an eye has hung upon a ticker tape in a broker's office. He fluctuated between hope and despair—but the following Thursday he saw the sign of victory peeping from branch after branch in the form of tiny green shoots. The leaves were coming—an army of green reserves was being rushed in the breach. But would the little peaches—that had already begun to shrivel in their skins—stick it out to the end? A few days more answered that question. They did stick and they began to swell, while the new equipment of leaves made an incredible growth. Not only were his trees saved, but his crop also. And it was a good crop, too.

No man could turn a trick like this who has not a true genius for horticulture. Is it any wonder that when a difficult problem in horticulture is to be worked out the scientists of the Department of Agriculture, the nursery-

J. H. Hale: An Appreciation

men of the country and the growers who are reaching out for protection against pests and disease and for improvements in types and species, make haste to get the shrewd, clear, practical judgment of J. H. Hale on the question in hand? Is it strange that they say: "Hale will get to the bottom of this thing; you can't stump him in the long run; he'll find a way that none of the rest of us is able to hit upon, for he strikes out on original lines."

Then there's another thing about J. H. Hale that's worth keeping in mind: While he's courageous in fighting his own battles, he's careful about putting the weight of his name and reputation back of anything that he hasn't tried out to a solid conclusion. That's temperamental with the man. And it's one reason why the horticultural world sits up and listens when J. H. Hale says: "Here's something new that seems to me to be worth while."

But there isn't much use in trying to put down on paper, in a page or two of cold type, the things that make up J. H. Hale. You couldn't get the ruddy geniality of the man on paper, or his glowing energy, or his almost uncanny horticultural intuition. Better just say that he's immensely human—and let it go at that!

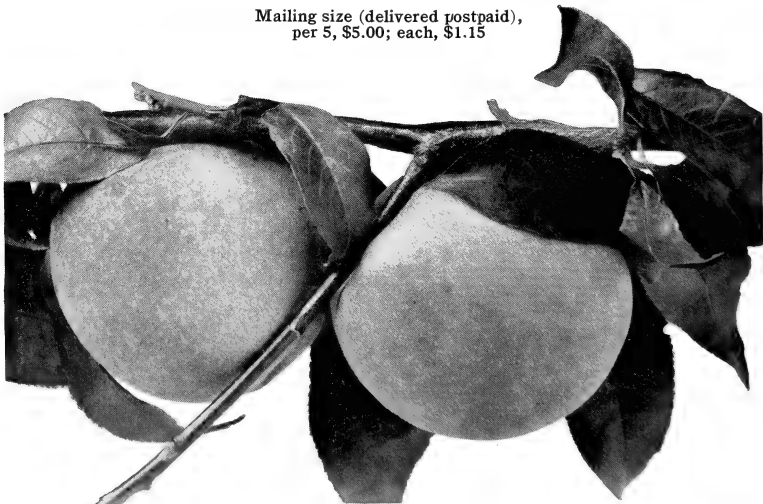
When the history of Rejuvenated New England is written the things that J. H. Hale has done and inspired will reach from "Preface" to "Finis."

Farrest Cussey

J. H. Hale Peach Trees

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100, \$60.00;	per 10, \$7.00;	each, \$0.80
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$70.00;	per 10, \$8.00;	each, \$0.90
	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$80.00;	per 10, \$9.00;	each, \$1.00

Mailing size (delivered postpaid),
per 5, \$5.00; each, \$1.15



The late Professor John Craig of Cornell, Secretary of American Pomological Society, commended the J. H. Hale as the "glorified peach"

Peach Trees

ALTON (Freestone)

The Alton is a splendid large peach, creamy white, splashed and shaded with red. The skin is tough. The flesh is firm, rich, juicy and good. The flavor is the best; a splendid high quality market peach.

The tree blooms later than the average and is very hardy and uninjured by severe cold during the winter. It ripens just before Carman but the season overlaps. It is a splendid commercial peach, hardy, productive, and should be planted for home and market use, especially in the more northern peach regions where a hardy, vigorous peach is demanded. A popular, successful and dependable variety in all peach regions.

"A very large peach, white flesh of the highest quality and a freestone. The tree is among the hardiest both in the wood and the bud. I find it promising at my home at Clinton, N. Y."—E. P. Powell.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100, \$11.25;	per 10, \$1.35;	each, 17c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$14.60;	per 10, \$1.65;	each, 21c
	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$19.25;	per 10, \$2.15;	each, 25c

CAPT. EDE

The quality twin of Elberta, with a reputation on the Chicago markets long before Elberta became famous. Its deserved reputation has been lost, as the fruit has been marketed as Elberta. Its superb quality makes it a favorite for home use, canning, eating, one of the best shippers, most profitable, bears when Elberta and the Crawfords fail.

Tree vigorous and hardy. Should be planted commercially, and no home should be without this deserving peach. Consumers who are now using Elberta, the Ben Davis of the peach group, should insist upon getting the high quality Ede.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100, \$11.25;	per 10, \$1.35;	each, 17c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$14.60;	per 10, \$1.65;	each, 21c
	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$19.25;	per 10, \$2.15;	each, 25c

CARMAN (Freestone)

The Carman is a large, white, oval peach, with a red cheek. The flesh is tender, juicy and a creamy white, tinted with red near the seed. It is juicy, with a fine, rich, sprightly flavor, very good quality, hardy and does well in many localities where most peaches fail. It is a mid-summer peach.



The hardy Captain Ede, the quality Elberta

William P. Stark Nurseries, Stark City, Missouri

Peach Trees

The tree is a strong, vigorous grower and is very productive. The Carman is said to have the same parentage as the Elberta, and possesses many of the qualities of that very profitable peach.

"Hardy, of the North China type. One of the most remarkable peaches in America. Produces enormous crops."—J. H. Hale.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100, \$11.25;	per 10, \$1.35;	each, 17c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$14.60;	per 10, \$1.65;	each, 21c
	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$19.25;	per 10, \$2.15;	each, 25c

CHAIR'S CHOICE (Freestone) Chair's Choice is a large, roundish, oval, pale yellow peach with a tapering point at the end and a red blushed cheek. Flesh is yellow, acid. A good quality peach of the Crawford type, which ripens late in the season.

"Like Late Crawford, wants only clay lands, then is often very productive and profitable."—J. H. Hale.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100, \$11.25;	per 10, \$1.35;	each, 17c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$14.60;	per 10, \$1.65;	each, 21c
	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$19.25;	per 10, \$2.15;	each, 25c

CHAMPION (Freestone) The Champion is a large, round, white peach with a bright red blush on the sunny cheek. The flesh is white, melting, juicy, tender, good quality. It is a mid-season peach, ripening shortly before Elberta and just after Waddell and Carman.

The tree is strong, vigorous, spreading, and belongs to the North China group. One of the very hardiest peaches. It is profitable commercially and I recommend it be planted extensively for profit and home use.

"Hardy; delicious; sure bearer; beautiful. Highest quality of any peach known."—J. H. Hale.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100, \$10.00;	per 10, \$1.20;	each, 15c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$12.25;	per 10, \$1.50;	each, 19c
	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$17.00;	per 10, \$1.90;	each, 23c

CRAWFORD EARLY (Freestone) The Crawford Early is a large, oblong, yellow peach with a prominent point on the blossom end, and a bright red cheek. The flesh is yellow, very rich, slightly sub-acid, juicy, good quality, and especially good for canning and eating fresh. It is a late summer peach, ripening about two weeks later than St. John's. The tree is large but very vigorous, requiring severe pruning.

"Crawford Early tree is very healthy and productive; probably the most largely planted variety in California."—E. J. Wickson.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100, \$10.00;	per 10, \$1.20;	each, 15c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$12.25;	per 10, \$1.50;	each, 19c
	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$17.00;	per 10, \$1.90;	each, 23c

CRAWFORD LATE (Freestone) The Crawford Late resembles Crawford Early, but two weeks later in season. It is one of the best known peaches; found in many markets. A profitable commercial peach, and in favored localities worthy of extensive planting.

"Very generally superseded by Elberta as the great preserving and canning peach, yet ripening as it does fully a week later, it is often a great money-maker on heavy clay lands where it fruits abundantly, while a very shy bearer on lighter soils."—J. H. Hale.

William P. Stark Nurseries, Stark City, Missouri

Peach Trees

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100, \$10.00;	per 10, \$1.20;	each, 15c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$12.25;	per 10, \$1.50;	each, 19c
	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$17.00;	per 10, \$1.90;	each, 23c

CROSBY A large, round, yellow peach, with a mottled red cheek.
(Freestone) Delicious, rich, and one of the sweetest and best quality of all the yellow peaches. Seed small.

Tree is open, spreading, inclined to overbear unless thinned. Very hardy in wood and bud. Should be planted North where other yellow peaches fail.

Plant Crosby wherever a high quality, very hardy, yellow peach is wanted.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100, \$11.25;	per 10, \$1.35;	each, 17c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$14.60;	per 10, \$1.65;	each, 21c
	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$19.25;	per 10, \$2.15;	each, 25c

EARLY ELBERTA The Early Elberta is truly named. It is of the Elberta type, large, golden yellow, which is a beautiful contrast to the rich blush on the sunny cheek. The flesh is yellow like the Elberta but better quality, sweeter and finer grained.
(Freestone)

The tree is a strong grower, the same characteristic as the Elberta, and a tendency to thin itself, carrying moderate loads of fruit.

The Early Elberta originated with Dr. Sumner Gleason, of Utah, who gives the following description:

“Seedling of Elberta with all the characteristics of its parent, stocky growth of tree, thins itself, even size of fruit, long keeping and shipping, hardier, better quality, higher color, and a week earlier—going out as Elberta is coming in. As a canning peach it has better flavor and color than the regular Elberta, does not rag out, and uses less sugar. Its size and shape being almost identical with Elberta, it passes on the market as an Elberta and the customer gets a better peach, the grower thereby getting the benefit of repeat orders.”

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100, \$11.25;	per 10, \$1.35;	each, 17c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$14.60;	per 10, \$1.65;	each, 21c
	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$19.25;	per 10, \$2.15;	each, 25c

EARLY MAMIE ROSS The Early Mamie Ross is a seedling of Mamie Ross, but better and more attractive color, finer quality, more productive. Yellowish white with a red cheek. Should be planted in preference to the Mamie Ross.
(Semi-cling)

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100, \$10.00;	per 10, \$1.20;	each, 15c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$12.25;	per 10, \$1.50;	each, 19c
	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$17.00;	per 10, \$1.90;	each, 23c

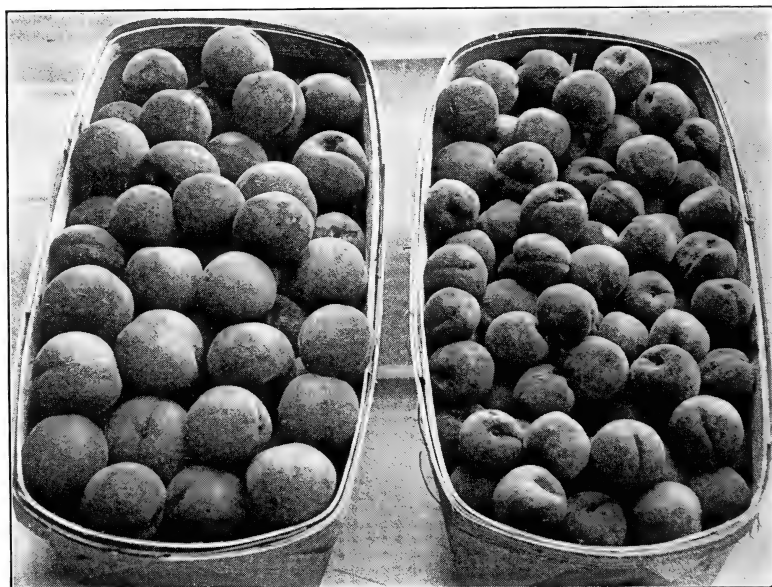
ELBERTA The Elberta is a large, golden yellow peach nearly covered with crimson on the sunny cheek. It is the most widely planted commercial variety east of the Pacific country.
(Freestone)

It has done more to develop the peach-growing industry than any other variety. It can be grown profitably North, South, East and West. In the North it is a roundish peach while in the South it is more pointed. The flesh is a rich yellow, red at the pit, firm and juicy, fair quality.

The tree is a large, vigorous grower, very productive, yielding fruit uniform in size and shape and always highly colored.

The greatest objection to the Elberta is that it is only medium quality and not an extra hardy tree. However, its adaptability to practically every

Peach Trees



Sprayed
Early Elberta. Best quality. Picture by courtesy Ohio Experiment Station

Not Sprayed

soil and climate, and its prolific bearing of large, beautifully colored peaches, of splendid shipping and market qualities, and its comparative freedom from rot, and the fact that it can be gathered before it is fully ripe for market made it the greatest peach of its time.

The Elberta is a mid-season peach, ripens about the same time as Stump and shortly after Crawford Early. However, it is found on the markets from the middle of the summer until the peach season is closed, the first peaches coming from Texas and Georgia and the last ones from Michigan and other northern states. "The 'J. H. Hale' is as far ahead of the Elberta as an orchard money-maker as the Elberta is ahead of the old Hill's Chili, or any other late growing yellow peach of that type."—J. H. Hale.

"A great money-maker."—J. H. Hale.

Elberta to the peach group is what Ben Davis has been to the apple. Bears, ships, pays.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100, \$10.00;	per 10, \$1.20;	each, 15c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$12.25;	per 10, \$1.50;	each, 19c
	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$17.00;	per 10, \$1.90;	each, 23c

ELBERTA The Elberta Cling is a seedling of the Elberta. Large
CLING(Clingstone) yellow, round, with a bright red cheek.

Tree is a strong, vigorous grower of the North China type; productive and profitable. Ripens about the same season as Crawford Early.

William P. Stark Nurseries, Stark City, Missouri

Peach Trees

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100, \$11.25;	per 10, \$1.35;	each, 17c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$14.60;	per 10, \$1.65;	each, 21c
	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$19.25;	per 10, \$2.15;	each, 25c

FITZGERALD Fitzgerald is a large, oval peach, yellow shaded with crimson and red. The flesh is yellow, tinted red at the pit; juicy and good quality.

Fitzgerald came from Canada and is one of the hardiest peaches both in tree and in bloom in that country. It is a splendid quality peach, very profitable for the market, and should be planted especially where hardy varieties are necessary.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100, \$11.25;	per 10, \$1.35;	each, 17c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$14.60;	per 10, \$1.65;	each, 21c
	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$19.25;	per 10, \$2.15;	each, 25c

GEORGIA BELLE The Georgia Belle, sometimes known as the white Elberta because of its great commercial value, is a roundish white peach, a little oblong, one side slightly enlarged, tinted with a red blush on the sunny side, and striped and splashed with a bright red. The flesh is white, firm, fine texture, melting and juicy, and very fine quality. It is late, begins to ripen just ahead of Elberta, but the season overlaps the Elberta season.

The tree is a strong, vigorous grower, hardy in both bud and wood. It is a dependable bearer, very productive. It belongs to the North China type, famous for its valuable peaches.

Georgia Belle is one of the best quality and most profitable commercial white peaches, and I especially recommend it for commercial planting and for home use. Its fine quality, hardiness and productiveness make it a popular peach with the consumer and the orchardist.



Georgia Belle—Highest quality. Has earned name of "The White Elberta"

William P. Stark Nurseries, Stark City, Missouri

Peach Trees

"The white Elberta sister. More hardy in fruit bud; beautiful. Rich sugar sweetness; delicious. Profitable."—J. H. Hale.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100, \$11.25;	per 10, \$1.35;	each, 17c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$14.60;	per 10, \$1.65;	each, 21c
	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$19.25;	per 10, \$2.15;	each, 25c

GREENSBORO The Greensboro is a large, very early white peach, highly colored, shaded with dark red blotches and broken stripes. (Early Red June) The flesh is white, tender and juicy. The quality is fair, (Semi-cling) very good for an early variety. The Greensboro is the largest, most attractive and one of the best quality early peaches, and is very valuable because of its hardiness and resistance to rot.

The tree is a strong, healthy, vigorous grower, hardy in bud and wood. It belongs to the North China type. Larger and earlier than Alexander. Ripens before Carman, and rots less. The most profitable early commercial variety.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100, \$10.00;	per 10, \$1.20;	each, 15c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$12.25;	per 10, \$1.50;	each, 19c
	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$17.00;	per 10, \$1.90;	each, 23c

HILEY (Early Belle) (Freestone) The Hiley is a smooth, white peach, colored with a light red on the sunny side. It is a seedling of the Georgia Belle and has many of the good qualities of that variety. Flesh white with red streaks, fine, juicy, high quality.

The tree is a good, vigorous grower, very hardy, belongs to the North China group, and the fruit ripens about five days after Carman and a week after Waddell.

The Hiley is a splendid peach and especially profitable for the northern growers or wherever a hardy variety is needed.

J. H. Hale, the Peach King, advises that Hiley is one of the hardiest and most profitable peaches, which has been overlooked, and should be grown more extensively because of its merits.

The most hardy and reliable peach of the North China group. Parentage Belle of Georgia. "Take my word for it—don't miss planting the Hiley."—J. H. Hale.

Our Mr. Wm. P. Stark, after visiting J. H. Hale, the Peach King, in his Connecticut and Georgia orchards, puts his O. K. on every statement made by the world's greatest peach authority.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100, \$11.25;	per 10, \$1.35;	each, 17c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$14.60;	per 10, \$1.65;	each, 21c
	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$19.25;	per 10, \$2.15;	each, 25c

IDAHO MAMMOTH (Freestone) The Idaho Mammoth originated with Col. Manning of northern Idaho. It is a beautiful, golden yellow peach, bright red cheek, very large size, best quality. Col. Manning considers it the hardiest and best peach, even excelling his Elberta. Tree is hardy, vigorous, productive; a most promising variety.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100, \$11.25;	per 10, \$1.35;	each, 17c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$14.60;	per 10, \$1.65;	each, 21c
	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$19.25;	per 10, \$2.15;	each, 25c

Peach Trees

ILLINOIS The Illinois is a large red and white peach with a brilliant crimson cheek. Flesh firm, juicy, rich. Very high quality. (Freestone) Much larger than Champion and more highly colored and attractive. The Illinois, like the Greensboro, is resistant to rot and a splendid shipper for its season.

The tree is a strong, vigorous grower, very hardy, bearing when other varieties fail. Produces large crops every year. The most profitable peach of its season. Ripens about the same time as Champion, and produces when Champion fails.

Originated with E. H. Riehl of the Alton Experiment Station, Illinois.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100, \$11.25;	per 10, \$1.35;	each, 17c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$14.60;	per 10, \$1.65;	each, 21c
	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$19.25;	per 10, \$2.15;	each, 25c

JUNE ELBERTA June Elberta is a large, beautiful, yellow peach with a bright red cheek. High quality; juicy.

(Freestone) Tree is a good, vigorous grower; very productive.

June Elberta is of the Elberta type and the best of all the early yellow peaches. It thrives wherever the Elberta peach can be grown.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100, \$10.00;	per 10, \$1.20;	each, 15c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$12.25;	per 10, \$1.50;	each, 19c
	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$17.00;	per 10, \$1.90;	each, 23c

KALAMAZOO The Kalamazoo is a large, oval peach, yellow, washed and striped with bright red and a thin bloom. A deep groove running over half way around the peach. The flesh is yellow, red at the pit, very rich, vinous, high quality.

Tree is hardy, strong, vigorous, productive, and especially valuable in Michigan, New York and other sections wherever high quality peaches are in demand. Ripens just before Elberta.

"A corking good peach that needs scattering all over the country where hardy varieties of good quality are appreciated."—J. H. Hale.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100, \$11.25;	per 10, \$1.35;	each, 17c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$14.60;	per 10, \$1.65;	each, 21c
	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$19.25;	per 10, \$2.15;	each, 25c

KRUMMEL Krummel is a large, (Freestone) round peach, one side a little larger than the other. A rich golden yellow, blushed with carmine. Flesh is yellow, tinted red at the pit. Firm, melting, rich, sub-acid and refreshing. Good quality.



Krummel—The best late peach (picture from Ohio Bulletin, by courtesy Prof. Green)

William P. Stark Nurseries, Stark City, Missouri

Peach Trees

The tree is hardy, healthy and a strong, vigorous grower. Krummel is a favorite in the southern peach regions, the far East and on the Pacific Coast from California to Washington; surpasses the Salway in hardiness, productiveness and profitableness.

"The latest peach grown at the station."—Ohio Bulletin, No. 170.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100, \$11.25;	per 10, \$1.35;	each, 17c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$14.60;	per 10, \$1.65;	each, 21c
	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$19.25;	per 10, \$2.15;	each, 25c

LATE ELBERTA (Freestone) A large, yellow peach, with a bright blush, firm flesh, excellent quality. Equal in every respect to Elberta, but ripens three weeks later, greatly lengthening the season.

The tree is a good vigorous grower, very productive.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100, \$11.25;	per 10, \$1.35;	each, 17c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$14.60;	per 10, \$1.65;	each, 21c
	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$19.25;	per 10, \$2.15;	each, 25c

LOVELL (Freestone) The Lovell is a large, uniform, almost perfectly round yellow peach. The flesh is fine, firm, solid, and a clear beautiful yellow to the seed. Especially valuable for the Pacific Coast country because of its meaty richness.

The tree is a good vigorous grower, very productive.

"The richest peach I ever saw on a tray."—E. A. Bonnie, Los Angeles, Cal.

"The most popular yellow freestone for drying and canning, sometimes reported as drying heavier than Muir."—E. J. Wickson.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100, \$11.25;	per 10, \$1.35;	each, 17c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$14.60;	per 10, \$1.65;	each, 21c
	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$19.25;	per 10, \$2.15;	each, 25c

MAMMOTH HEATH CLING (Clingstone) A large, oval, roundish, white peach, often faintly blushed next to the sun. The flesh is firm, very juicy and melting, with a splendid rich juice like honey. It is an excellent peach for preserves and pickles. It is one of the latest peaches to ripen, hence does not reach a high stage of perfection in northern United States as it does in the central and southern states.

The tree is hardy and vigorous.

"There is scarcely a commercial orchard in the regions of the Piedmont and Blue Ridge sections of Virginia and the south Atlantic states which does not contain this variety."—H. P. Gould, Bureau of Plant Industry, No. 135.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100, \$11.25;	per 10, \$1.35;	each, 17c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$14.60;	per 10, \$1.65;	each, 21c
	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$19.25;	per 10, \$2.15;	each, 25c

MAYFLOWER (Semi-Cling) A revelation to peach growers. Red all over like a cherry. Beautiful, attractive. A surprising seller on the early markets. Profitable. Ships well for an early variety. Should go in every collection.

Strong, healthy tree; one of the hardiest. The endorsement of the peach specialist and pioneer authority, J. Van Lindey, of North Carolina, who

Peach Trees

also introduced Greensboro, is sufficient evidence of its real merit and worth. Precocious early bearer, often yields fruit second season.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100, \$11.25;	per 10, \$1.35;	each, 17c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$14.60;	per 10, \$1.65;	each, 21c
	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$19.25;	per 10, \$2.15;	each, 25c

MAMIE ROSS The Mamie Ross is a large, light, cream-colored peach, (Semi-cling) splashed with red and richly blushed on the sunny cheek.

Shape, roundish oval. The flesh is a yellowish white, rich, highly flavored, fine quality and almost free from stone.

The tree is a vigorous, medium grower, hardy, productive, fruit ripens about the same time as Carman. The Mamie Ross is widely planted and one of the most profitable peaches in the Texas-Georgia region. It does well in the North but is particularly adapted to southern conditions.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100, \$10.00;	per 10, \$1.20;	each, 15c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$12.25;	per 10, \$1.50;	each, 19c
	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$17.00;	per 10, \$1.90;	each, 23c

MUIR The Muir is a very large, roundish, rich yellow peach with (Freestone) a red cheek splashed with red and crimson. The flesh is a clear yellow, very dense, rich, sweet and meaty, which makes it especially valuable in California and other states as a drying peach, where five pounds of fresh fruit will yield one pound of dried fruit. It ripens the latter part of the Elberta season.

The tree is a good bearer, a vigorous grower, best adapted to fertile soil. The same qualities that make the Muir a fine drying peach make it a fine shipper and canner. It is moderately hardy and its adaptability makes it a good peach for all peach sections of the United States.

“Cosmopolitan variety, doing well over the peach sections of the Union.”
—Budd and Hanson.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100, \$11.25;	per 10, \$1.35;	each, 17c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$14.60;	per 10, \$1.65;	each, 21c
	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$19.25;	per 10, \$2.15;	each, 25c

OCTOBER ELBERTA The October Elberta is a large, yellow peach, red at the (Freestone) pit and with a bright red cheek. Flesh firm, yellow, juicy, good quality.

Tree is a strong, vigorous grower, hardy and productive. It greatly extends the picking season of the Elberta class of peaches, making it possible to handle the crop of the large orchards with a smaller force of labor and greater convenience.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100, \$10.00;	per 10, \$1.20;	each, 15c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$12.25;	per 10, \$1.50;	each, 19c
	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$17.00;	per 10, \$1.90;	each, 23c

RED BIRD CLING The Red Bird Cling is a large, creamy white peach with brilliant red cheek. It is unusually high quality, rich, sweet, and juicy for an early variety. Flesh firm, and the peach is a splendid shipper. The tree is very hardy, a strong, healthy grower. Holds its foliage late; productive and a sure bearer.

Peach Trees



Salway—A profitable late peach

The Red Bird Cling is one of the largest, best quality, showy, and most profitable hardy early peaches.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100, \$11.25;	per 10, \$1.35;	each, 17c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$14.60;	per 10, \$1.65;	each, 21c
	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$19.25;	per 10, \$2.15;	each, 25c

SALWAY Salway is a large, roundish, yellow peach with a bright crimson cheek. Flesh is a deep yellow, red at the pit, very sweet, juicy and good.

The tree is a large grower, hardy, vigorous and productive. The fruit ripens very late in the season, and sometimes will not mature properly in

the northern part of the United States. Salway and other late ripening varieties should be planted more largely, giving a longer season of ripening and a greater time for gathering and selling the crop.

The Salway, more than any other peach, can be picked when green and it will ripen in storage or on the way to market.

"A standard late peach in California, tree very healthy."—E. J. Wickson.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100, \$11.25;	per 10, \$1.35;	each, 17c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$14.60;	per 10, \$1.65;	each, 21c
	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$19.25;	per 10, \$2.15;	each, 25c

STUMP (Freestone)

The Stump is a good sized, roundish, oblong, white peach with a blush of dark crimson on one cheek. One half of the peach often larger than the other half. The skin is tough, making it a good shipper. The flesh is white, stained red at the seed, tender, melting, sprightly, sub-acid, good quality. Ripens shortly after Early Crawford.

The tree is a hardy grower, belongs to the North China group, and like the Elberta is adapted to many soils. It should be planted for home use and as a profitable commercial peach.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100, \$11.25;	per 10, \$1.35;	each, 17c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$14.60;	per 10, \$1.65;	each, 21c
	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$19.25;	per 10, \$2.15;	each, 25c

WADDELL (Freestone)

Waddell is a large, roundish, oblong, slightly one-sided, creamy white peach, shaded with bright red. It is uniform in size and shape. The flesh is white, tinted red at the pit, firm, juicy and very good quality. It ripens four days ahead of Carman, but more color, a better shipper and better quality. The tree is a moderate grower, needing fertilizer on poor soil. A great commercial variety.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100, \$11.25;	per 10, \$1.35;	each, 17c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100, \$14.60;	per 10, \$1.65;	each, 21c
	XXX 5 to 7 feet, per 100, \$19.25;	per 10, \$2.15;	each, 25c

Apricot Trees

The apricot is one of the most delightfully luscious fruits grown. It is remarkable that such rich and beautiful golden fruit is not planted more, especially since it ripens just after the early cherries and before the best early peaches. The commercial orchards are confined largely to the Rocky Mountains and westward. The apricot is an early bloomer, but many varieties will grow wherever peaches will, and some, notably the Superb, is hardier. It is almost invariably attacked by the curculio, but this pestiferous little beetle is now readily controlled by the same system of spraying with dilute lime-sulphur, and arsenate of lead, outlined for peach, by Prof. Scott.

The tree is hardy, and thrives in many climates, but prefers a dry, well drained soil in a locality as free from spring frosts as possible. There should be apricot trees in every home garden where peaches can be grown.

BLLENHEIM The Blenheim is above medium size, larger than Royal; (Shipley) oval shape, rich orange color, distinct groove down one side; flesh firm, a deep yellow, juicy, very high quality. (Freestone) Splendid for shipping fresh, and for canning.

The tree is a large, vigorous, spreading grower; very productive.

"Best of twenty varieties in the University orchards at Berkeley."—Prof. E. J. Wickson, California.

"Popular in southern California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas."—Prof. Budd and Hanson.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100, \$16.00;	per 10, \$1.90;	each, 22c
	XX 3 to 5 feet, per 100, \$19.00;	per 10, \$2.30;	each, 26c
	XXX 4 to 6 feet, per 100, \$26.00;	per 10, \$2.80;	each, 32c

MOORPARK Moorpark is very large, two inches in diameter, orange (Freestone) color with a deep orange red cheek marked with many dark dots. Flesh, yellowish orange, firm, quite juicy, rich luscious flavor.

The tree is large, vigorous grower, moderately hardy, ripening the fruit unevenly. The old standard of excellence; one of the most popular varieties across the continent because of its great size and splendid quality.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100, \$22.00;	per 10, \$2.60;	each, 29c
	XX 3 to 5 feet, per 100, \$25.00;	per 10, \$3.00;	each, 33c
	XXX 4 to 6 feet, per 100, \$32.00;	per 10, \$3.50;	each, 39c

ROYAL The Royal is large, roundish, oval. Color, light yellowish (Freestone) orange. Flesh is light orange yellow. Flavor very rich, sweet, highly flavored, which makes it especially valued for drying and canning. The leading variety in California.

The tree is upright, moderately vigorous, hardy. Ripens a week before Moorpark. The Royal is a commercial favorite in all orchards of Colorado and other states westward.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100, \$22.00;	per 10, \$2.60;	each, 29c
	XX 3 to 5 feet, per 100, \$25.00;	per 10, \$3.00;	each, 33c
	XXX 4 to 6 feet, per 100, \$32.00;	per 10, \$3.50;	each, 39c

SUPERB The Superb is a medium, roundish, oval, smooth, light (Freestone) salmon colored apricot, with numerous red dots. Flesh is yellow, firm, sub-acid, very good.

Apricot Trees

Tree is a hardy Russian type, vigorous grower, very productive, late bloomer, adapted to peach regions. The Superb is preeminently the apricot for the East. The most profitable commercial variety, a good shipper, and particularly adapted to the home garden.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100, \$16.00;	per 10, \$1.90;	each, 22c
	XX 3 to 5 feet, per 100, \$19.00;	per 10, \$2.30;	each, 26c
	XXX 4 to 6 feet, per 100, \$26.00;	per 10, \$2.80;	each, 32c

TILTON Strong growing tree, hardy, blooms late; one of the most attractive. Fruit large, beautiful, attractive, good quality. One of the best shippers. Planted largely commercially.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100, \$16.00;	per 10, \$1.90;	each, 22c
	XX 3 to 5 feet, per 100, \$19.00;	per 10, \$2.30;	each, 26c
	XXX 4 to 6 feet, per 100, \$26.00;	per 10, \$2.80;	each, 32c

Plum Trees

There are three general classes of plums: the rich, meaty, European type represented by the "prunes" and "damsons," that are hardy and planted largely in the northern and western United States; the Japanese, which are sweet, juicy, equally hardy, but have a greater range, and are grown far south; and the native American type which have a sprightly juiciness and a delightful "fruit-acid" flavor. This last class includes a number of different types, some of which are suited to the bleak prairies of the Dakotas, while others are adapted to the long hot summers of southern Texas. Then there are the "hybrids," or crosses of different varieties which combine the good qualities of several in one, so that we now have a collection of plums with varieties for every state in the Union. Some varieties will thrive in the North, East and West wherever apples grow, others will stand the hot summers of the South wherever peaches can grow. However, commercial plum-growing has been confined largely to special localities. It has not been widely developed like the commercial growing of other kinds of fruits. Most varieties of plums ship well. California growers send their plums, packed in baskets, clear across the United States. All of our markets can be greatly extended and developed. Plums are the best canning and drying fruits grown, and are especially fine for jellies, preserves, marmalades and sauces.

Many varieties of plums thrive where other trees die. It has been called the poor man's fruit because it will grow in back yards and alleys, producing good fruit in spite of neglect. It is often planted in chicken yards, and does well under such conditions. It is a splendid garden fruit and many of the more upright growing varieties can be planted in corners where no other tree will succeed, but it pays to care for the plum just as it pays to care for any other fruit, and when properly handled it is one of the most profitable fruits that can be grown, as well as one of the very best for the home garden.

ABUNDANCE The Abundance is an early pinkish red plum, changing (*Prunus triflora*) to darker red, covered with a thin bloom. It is of medium size, roundish, oval, one side slightly larger than the other, and a rounding point at the end. Flesh is yellow, tender, melting, unusually juicy and sweet and has a delightful aromatic flavor; very good quality. The plums are even better quality when picked several days before ripe and kept in a cool dry place.

Plum Trees



Burbank—One of the best Japanese plums

The tree is a large, vigorous grower, hardy except in the extreme North, and wonderfully productive. It produces enormous loads of fruit every year, and this, with its adaptability to all kinds of soils and climate, has made it one of the most popular and widely planted plums. It is very fine for home use and local markets and when properly handled it is a profitable shipper.

The Abundance should be in every fruit garden. It is one of the most satisfactory high quality commercial plums that can be planted.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100,	\$15.00;	per 10, \$1.90;	each, 25c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100,	\$21.00;	per 10, \$2.50;	each, 31c
	XXX 5 feet and up, per 100,	\$25.00;	per 10, \$3.00;	each, 37c

AMERICA The America is one of the most attractive golden yellow (*P. Munsoniana* x *P. triflora*) plums with a lustrous currant red cheek and a thin bloom. Roundish oval shape; flesh, yellow, juicy and sweet.

The tree is a large, strong grower, spreading open top. The foliage is vigorous and the fruit is unusually free from rot. Because of its great hardiness and productiveness it is adapted to commercial planting in many regions where other varieties of plums are not profitable. Its unusual, attractive, and showy appearance makes it a good seller and is one of the best shipping plums known. Its hardiness and vigor make it a most profitable plum, adapted to local and distant markets, and a good plum for the home garden because of its beauty.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100,	\$22.00;	per 10, \$2.70;	each, 34c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100,	\$26.00;	per 10, \$3.20;	each, 40c
	XXX 5 feet and up, per 100,	\$33.00;	per 10, \$3.90;	each, 47c

BURBANK The Burbank is a highly colored plum, dark red mottled (*P. triflora*) over a yellow ground and has a light bloom. Roundish, tapering at the blossom end. Flesh is a deep yellow, firm, very juicy, aromatic and sweet.

The tree is a heavy, vigorous grower with a flat spreading top, and sprawling irregular branches. It is exceptionally hardy for a plum of this type. It ripens a week later than Abundance, and its high quality, more attractive appearance, make up for the fact that the tree is not quite as large and shapely. It is adapted to all parts of the country where plums can be grown, except in

William P. Stark Nurseries, Stark City, Missouri

Plum Trees

the far North, and is a very profitable commercial plum, and splendid for home use and local markets.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100,	\$15.00;	per 10, \$1.90;	each, 25c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100,	\$21.00;	per 10, \$2.50;	each, 31c
	XXX 5 feet and up, per 100,	\$25.00;	per 10, \$3.00;	each, 37c

DAMSON, The largest of all the Damsons. It is a dark, bluish black
FRENCH color, overspread with a thick bloom. Roundish, oval
(*P. insititia*) shape. Flesh tender, juicy, pleasant, sweet and sprightly;
stone usually free. Skin thick and tough, making it a good
shipper. The tree is the largest and most vigorous growing of all the
Damsons, hardy and productive.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100,	\$15.00;	per 10, \$1.90;	each, 25c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100,	\$21.00;	per 10, \$2.50;	each, 31c
	XXX 5 feet and up, per 100,	\$25.00;	per 10, \$3.00;	each, 37c

DAMSON, The most generally planted Damson in America. Fruit
SHROPSHIRE purplish black, overspread with a thick bloom. Shape
(*P. insititia*) oval, slightly flattened. Flesh juicy, firm but tender,
sprightly, pleasant. Stone clinging.

The tree is a very strong, vigorous grower, quite hardy and enormously productive. A regular bearer.

The Damson is very profitable in commercial orchards, and it should be planted in every fruit garden. They are delicious when eaten fresh, and no other fruit is so good for making preserves and marmalades as the Damson, and any surplus can be sold at good prices. They can be grown where many other varieties of plum fail.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100,	\$15.00;	per 10, \$1.90;	each, 25c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100,	\$21.00;	per 10, \$2.50;	each, 31c
	XXX 5 feet and up, per 100,	\$25.00;	per 10, \$3.00;	each, 37c

DE SOTO The De Soto is a medium season native plum. The very
(*P. Americana*) hardiest that can be grown. Originated in Wisconsin.
The fruit is a dark crimson to yellow orange red, covered
with a thin bloom. Oval shape, slightly flattened; the flesh, golden yellow,
melting, juicy, sweet. The stone nearly free.

The tree is spreading, open and perfectly hardy. No other plum will stand as severe winters as the De Soto. This, combined with the splendid shipping qualities and attractive appearance, makes it a profitable commercial plum, especially in the North where many varieties cannot be grown.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100,	\$15.00;	per 10, \$1.90;	each, 25c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100,	\$21.00;	per 10, \$2.50;	each, 31c
	XXX 5 feet and up, per 100,	\$25.00;	per 10, \$3.00;	each, 37c

GREEN GAGE The Green Gage is a large, roundish, oval plum, a light
(*Imperial Gage*) greenish yellow, covered with a very thick bloom. Flesh
(*P. domestica*) is a golden yellow, firm but tender, sweet, mild, especially
juicy, extra good quality. Stone nearly free.

The tree is a large, open, spreading grower, vigorous, hardy and healthy. Very productive. It produces best on light sandy soils.

Plum Trees

Green Gage is an unusually high quality plum for eating, and the rich flavor makes it the very best for canning, and cooking in many other ways.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100,	\$22.00;	per 10, \$2.70;	each, 34c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100,	\$26.00;	per 10, \$3.20;	each, 40c
	XXX 5 feet and up, per 100,	\$33.00;	per 10, \$3.90;	each, 47c

GERMAN PRUNE (P. domestica) The German Prune is the oldest and most widely planted of all the prunes. The fruit is purplish black, characteristic long, oblique, oval "prune-shape." Flesh yellowish, juicy, firm, sweet, mild, pleasant.

The tree is large, vigorous, round, dense, very hardy and very productive. It owes its wide popularity to the splendid qualities of the tree.

The German Prune is especially fine for canning and preserving, is planted extensively in the East, West, and North, and used a great deal on the Pacific Coast for drying.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100,	\$15.00;	per 10, \$1.90;	each, 25c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100,	\$21.00;	per 10, \$2.50;	each, 31c
	XXX 5 feet and up, per 100,	\$25.00;	per 10, \$3.00;	each, 37c

GOLD (Golden) (P. Munsoniana x P. triflora) Gold is one of the most beautiful plums grown, good size, bright yellow color, often entirely covered by a brilliant currant red when fully ripe. Flesh is yellow, juicy. The skin is tough which makes it a splendid shipper in spite of the juiciness of the flesh. Splendid for canning and jellies. Sells well on all markets.

Tree medium size, vigorous, very hardy. Gold should be planted in every garden because of its beauty, hardiness; and especially valuable in the central and southern states.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100,	\$22.00;	per 10, \$2.70;	each, 34c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100,	\$26.00;	per 10, \$3.20;	each, 40c
	XXX 5 feet and up, per 100,	\$33.00;	per 10, \$3.90;	each, 47c

ITALIAN PRUNE (or Fellenberg) (P. domestica) Italian Prune is the largest, best and one of the most widely grown of all plums. It is a rich, purplish black, almost dark wine colored, overspread with a thick blue bloom. The fruit is very large; a long, oval shape, one side slightly larger than the other. The flesh is firm, yellow, aromatic, juicy, rich, very sweet and high quality. Tree is vigorous, spreading, upright, very hardy and the most productive of all prunes. It ripens late.

The Italian Prune is also being grown and sold as the German Prune, and the popu-



Italian Prune (Fellenberg)—The best "prune"

Plum Trees

larity of the German Prune is due partly to this fact, for the Italian or Fellenberg Prune is one of the most popular in the East because it is the best quality eating prune, and splendid for canning and preserving. It is by far the most popular prune in the West for drying. We recommend it as the best of its kind.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100,	\$22.00;	per 10, \$2.70;	each, 34c
	XX 3 to 5 feet, per 100,	\$26.00;	per 10, \$3.20;	each, 40c
	XXX 5 feet and up, per 100,	\$33.00;	per 10, \$3.90;	each, 47c

OMAHA The Omaha is a large, nearly round, plum, light brilliant
(*P. triflora* x *P. Americana*) red and covered with an attractive bloom. Flesh is firm, rich, yellow, juicy and sweet.

Tree is a strong, vigorous grower, hardy and productive.

The Omaha originated with the late Theo. Williams, Benson, Nebraska, who has done so much to develop a race of hardy plums for the plains country and the North.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100,	\$22.00;	per 10, \$2.70;	each, 34c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100,	\$26.00;	per 10, \$3.20;	each, 40c
	XXX 5 feet and up, per 100,	\$33.00;	per 10, \$3.90;	each, 47c

RED JUNE Red June is a large, garnet red, mottled plum, heart-
(*P. triflora*) shaped, rounding at the end, covered with a delicate bloom.

The flesh is a light yellow, meaty, sweet, peculiarly aromatic, good quality. The skin is tough, making the plum a splendid shipper.

The tree is a large, vigorous, upright, spreading grower, very hardy and productive. Should be planted near other varieties for pollenization. The foliage is healthy and both leaves and fruit are very resistant to attacks of brown rot and curculio.

Red June is in the same class with Abundance and Burbank, not quite as good flavor, but its rich, meaty flesh, handsome color, and the hardness, vigor and productiveness of the tree make it not only a splendid plum for the home garden but a very profitable one especially in the central and southern states, and in other localities where varieties of plums fail because of brown rot or other fungous diseases.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100,	\$15.00;	per 10, \$1.90;	each, 25c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100,	\$21.00;	per 10, \$2.50;	each, 31c
	XXX 5 feet and up, per 100,	\$25.00;	per 10, \$3.00;	each, 37c



Damson Shropshire—Great for preserves

Plum Trees

SHIRO The Shiro is a brilliant, transparent, yellow plum, large, (P. Simonii x P. round, tapering slightly at the end, covered with a thin triflora x P. bloom. Flesh, light yellow, and the thin, clear skin adds cerasifera x P. to its translucent appearance. It is good quality, very Munsoniana) juicy, sweet and mild.

The tree is large, upright, spreading, vigorous, fairly hardy except in very cold localities. The fruit ripens early.

There is no other yellow plum that has the brilliancy and beauty of the Shiro. The quality is good, very pleasant and it ships well when picked before maturity. Splendid plum for the home garden and commercial planting.

"Burbank's most desirable plum creation."—W. P. Stark.

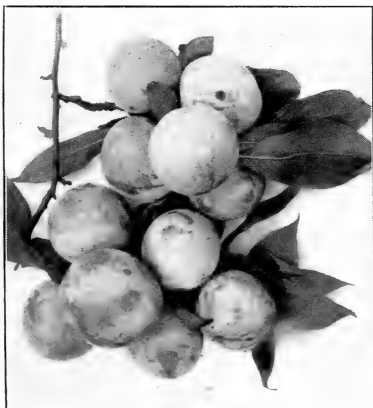
Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100,	\$22.00;	per 10, \$2.70;	each, 34c
	XX 3 to 5 feet, per 100,	\$26.00;	per 10, \$3.20;	each, 40c
	XXX 5 feet and up, per 100,	\$33.00;	per 10, \$3.90;	each, 47c

WILD GOOSE The Wild Goose is an early, medium sized, oval plum, (P. Munsoniana) bright red with a thin bloom. Flesh yellow, very juicy, tender, melting, sweet, except slightly acid next to the seed. A good quality plum of general adaptability.

The tree is a very large, strong, flat topped grower; hardy and most productive. It is a good plum to plant in the home garden and is profitable as a local market plum and for jellies and preserving.

The Wild Goose is a native plum and should be planted near other plums of this class for pollenization. The fact that it is good quality and will produce fruit anywhere under almost any conditions, has made it the most widely planted native plum.

Price	X 2 to 4 feet, per 100,	\$15.00;	per 10, \$1.90;	each, 25c
	XX 4 to 5 feet, per 100,	\$21.00;	per 10, \$2.50;	each, 31c
	XXX 5 feet and up, per 100,	\$25.00;	per 10, \$3.00;	each, 37c



Wild Goose—Productive—Grows where others fail



Abundance—High quality—Good shipper. Regular bearer

Cherry Trees

The cherry is the most profitable small fruit grown. The so-called "sour" varieties are hardy, vigorous and frost-resistant. They will grow practically wherever the apple succeeds. Few fruits will bear such large loads of luscious fruit, year after year, with as little expense and care. They make splendid avenue trees as they are generally free from pests. In some European countries magnificent roads are built and maintained by the fruit sold from cherry trees planted along the roadsides.

They are a profitable filler in the apple orchard, for they take up little room and come into bearing young, and are one of the best trees for planting in the home garden. The fruit of sour cherries is always in demand for preserves and pies. Canneries want them, and contract years ahead for entire crops of large orchards. Many cherry orchards average \$100 to \$500 per acre profit, and some especially good orchards have surpassed these figures.

The "sweet" cherry thrives in many states east and west but requires especially well drained soils, and a location where it will be free from late spring frosts and fungous diseases. There are many profitable sweet cherry orchards from New England to Michigan; from Michigan to the Pacific Coast. The rich, meaty sweet cherries can be shipped long distances to market, and are wonderfully profitable in suitable localities.

Plant cherries. The demand is great for the fresh fruit and the canneries have never been half supplied.

BING (Sweet) Bing is one of the largest, finest, black sweet cherries. The flesh is juicy but firm, and a splendid shipper. Grown extensively in the Pacific Northwest.

The tree is a vigorous, upright grower. Unusually productive.

Bing is one of the most valuable sweet cherries because of its size, quality and the productiveness of the tree. As hardy as other sweet cherries. Adapted to conditions wherever sweet cherry should be planted. Fruit ripens so that it all can be gathered at one picking.

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$20.00;	per 10, \$2.40;	each, 32c
One and	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$28.00;	per 10, \$3.20;	each, 38c
Two Year	XXX 5 to 6 feet, per 100, \$34.00;	per 10, \$3.70;	each, 44c



Black Tartarian—A favorite "sweet" cherry

Cherry Trees

BLACK TARTARIAN (Sweet) Black Tartarian is a large, heart-shaped, sweet cherry, lustrous black when ripe. Flesh, richly colored, juicy, meaty and high quality.

Tree is a vigorous, upright grower, very productive, moderately hardy.

The Black Tartarian is an old favorite, widely planted, popular and profitable wherever sweet cherries can be grown.

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$16.00;	per 10, \$2.00;	each, 26c
One and	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$24.00;	per 10, \$2.70;	each, 32c
Two Year	XXX 5 to 6 feet, per 100, \$28.00;	per 10, \$3.20;	each, 38c

DYEHOUSE The Dyehouse is a light red cherry, a week earlier than Early Richmond. Slightly smaller than Early Richmond, less acid and smaller seed.

The tree is productive; a willowy grower. A good early sour cherry.

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$16.00;	per 10, \$2.00;	each, 26c
One and	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$24.00;	per 10, \$2.70;	each, 32c
Two Year	XXX 5 to 6 feet, per 100, \$28.00;	per 10, \$3.20;	each, 38c

EARLY RICHMOND The Early Richmond is a medium size, roundish, flattened, full light red cherry. Flesh is soft, juicy and good quality. The fruit ripens early, hangs well.

The tree is hardy, vigorous and very productive.

The Early Richmond is a splendid early sour cherry, the best of its season: productive. Adapted to northern conditions and thrives throughout the South, where many varieties fail. Long-lived.

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$16.00;	per 10, \$2.00;	each, 26c
One and	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$24.00;	per 10, \$2.70;	each, 32c
Two Year	XXX 5 to 6 feet, per 100, \$28.00;	per 10, \$3.20;	each, 38c

ENGLISH MORELLO The English Morello is a medium to large, roundish, almost heart-shaped, dark red cherry, becoming almost black when fully ripe. Flesh is a dark purplish crimson, meaty, firm, juicy, rich acid, good for canning. Ripens a month later than Richmond.

"The English Morello has been more extensively planted than any other sour cherry, but we think that the Montmorency will largely take its place in the future. Tree smaller than Montmorency, productive."—From "Fruit-Growing in Arid Regions."

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$20.00;	per 10, \$2.40;	each, 32c
One and	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$28.00;	per 10, \$3.20;	each, 38c
Two Year	XXX 5 to 6 feet, per 100, \$34.00;	per 10, \$3.70;	each, 44c

LAMBERT (Sweet) The Lambert is a very large, glossy, deep red cherry, heart-shaped. Firm flesh, "meaty," juicy, retains its very high quality when shipped long distances. Especially adapted to the fancy layer pack.

The tree is hardy, very strong, vigorous grower, and most productive.

The Lambert is especially well known in the Pacific Northwest but the tree is adapted to eastern conditions, and because of its vigor and size of the fruit, should be planted extensively in the sweet cherry regions. Ripens ten days to two weeks after Black Tartarian.

Cherry Trees

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$20.00;	per 10, \$2.40;	each, 32c
One and	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$28.00;	per 10, \$3.20;	each, 38c
Two Year	XXX 5 to 6 feet, per 100, \$34.00;	per 10, \$3.70;	each, 44c

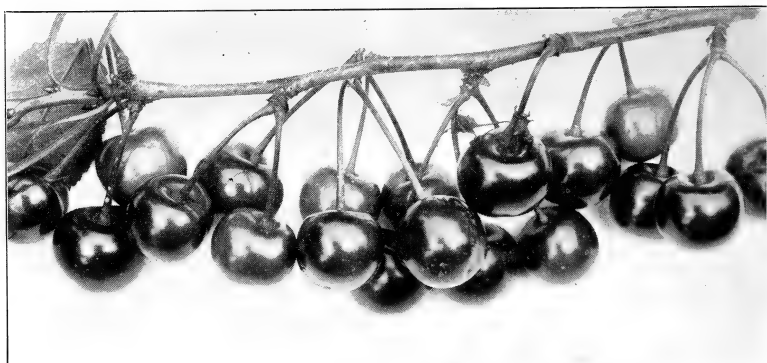
MONTMORENCY Montmorency is the best and most profitable of all the (Ordinaire) so-called sour cherries. The fruit is large, roundish, flattened, plump, and a bright red; small seed. The flesh is tender, sprightly, juicy and pleasant.

The tree is the largest, most vigorous grower of all the sour cherries, round, spreading, upright head, especially hardy and productive and the most profitable sour cherry. Preferable to all others.

Montmorency can be grown successfully in every part of the country. Does best on dry, well drained soils. Larger, better quality than Early Richmond. Ripens ten days later. It out-yields and out-sells Early Richmond. They are being planted by the hundreds of acres in the higher altitudes of the Rocky Mountains, in many localities where even apples are unprofitable. The best cherry for the South, the most profitable North, East and West.

"Distinctly a canner's cherry and an excellent market variety."—Prof. Paddock and Whipple.

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$20.00;	per 10, \$2.40;	each, 32c
One and	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$28.00;	per 10, \$3.20;	each, 38c
Two Year	XXX 5 to 6 feet, per 100, \$34.00;	per 10, \$3.70;	each, 44c



Montmorency King—The largest and best "sour" cherry. Hardy

MONTMORENCY KING The Montmorency King is larger than Montmorency (W. P. S. Best) Ordinaire. The best strain of the Montmorency, not to be confused with an unproductive strain sometimes sold as "Montmorency Large." "There are several varieties under this name. The ordinary sort is quite similar to Early Richmond, but ripens later; while the large-fruited is not only to be preferred for its size, but for its attractive appearance."—E. P. Powell.

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$20.00;	per 10, \$2.40;	each, 32c
One and	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$28.00;	per 10, \$3.20;	each, 38c
Two Year	XXX 5 to 6 feet, per 100, \$34.00;	per 10, \$3.70;	each, 44c

Cherry Trees

NAPOLEON (Royal Ann) (Sweet)

cherry.

The tree is a hardy, vigorous, upright grower. Plant wherever a yellow sweet cherry is wanted for home use and shipping to distant markets. The best sweet cherry for canning.

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$20.00;	per 10, \$2.40;	each, 32c
One and	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$28.00;	per 10, \$3.20;	each, 38c
Two Year	XXX 5 to 6 feet, per 100, \$34.00;	per 10, \$3.70;	each, 44c

ROYAL ANN (See Napoleon.)

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$20.00;	per 10, \$2.40;	each, 32c
One and	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$28.00;	per 10, \$3.20;	each, 38c
Two Year	XXX 5 to 6 feet, per 100, \$34.00;	per 10, \$3.70;	each, 44c



Royal Duke—Hardy as a “sour”
almost a “sweet”

ROYAL DUKE The Royal Duke is the best of all the Dukes; a half-sweet cherry, very large, roundish, dark red; flesh reddish, tender, rich and juicy.

The tree has the strong, vigorous upright growth of the “sweet” cherries, with the great hardiness, healthy foliage, and adaptability to different climates of the “sour” cherries. It has been especially profitable in the Rocky Mountain country wherever the climate was a little too severe for the “sweet” varieties. It is a good quality variety, fine for marketing and canning. Its straight, upright growth makes it a splendid tree for planting along avenues and as a “filler” in the orchard.

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$20.00;	per 10, \$2.40;	each, 32c
One and	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$28.00;	per 10, \$3.20;	each, 38c
Two Year	XXX 5 to 6 feet, per 100, \$34.00;	per 10, \$3.70;	each, 44c

WRAGG

The Wragg is a large, roundish, slightly heart-shaped, dark crimson cherry. Flesh and juice light crimson, firm and good quality. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower.

Wragg is a highly improved English Morello, but hardier, more productive and a better grower, more profitable. Ripens about the same time.

Price	X 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$20.00;	per 10, \$2.40;	each, 32c
One and	XX 3 to 4 feet, per 100, \$28.00;	per 10, \$3.20;	each, 38c
Two Year	XXX 5 to 6 feet, per 100, \$34.00;	per 10, \$3.70;	each, 44c

Grape Vines

There are many kinds of native grapes. They are growing wild from central Canada to Mexico, from Florida to California. We have improved varieties adapted to every state in the Union. Grapes are hardy and very vigorous. They come into bearing in three years and produce great quantities of fruit and often bear when other fruits fail, as they frequently put on a second lot of bloom if the first blooms are killed by frost.

Grapes are grown by the trainload along the shores of the Great Lakes, from New York to Michigan. They are one of the most profitable crops in the central Mississippi Valley states because of their resistance to severe winters and spring frosts. They are especially valuable in the more southern states because the early varieties can be put on the market the first part of the season when other fruits are scarce and prices high. Grapes are one of the surest money-makers. They are the most widely grown of all commercial fruits, as well as one of the best for planting in the small fruit garden and back yard.

Grapes must not be overlooked as ornamental vines. They can be planted along fences and trained over arbors, and are most beautiful as well as useful.

The grape requires severe annual pruning and responds quickly to cultivation and care, but no other tree or vine is so determined in producing good fruit in spite of unfavorable conditions as the grape. No matter how small the yard, or in what part of the country, it should have a row of grape vines.

AGAWAM

(*Labrusca*,
Vinifera)

The Agawam is a large, round, dull purplish red grape covered with a lilac bloom. Bunches are large, short, rather broad and loose.

The vine is vigorous, hardy and productive.

The Agawam grape is the most widely planted of Rogers' hybrids. Rich, sweet, aromatic flavor. Beautiful appearance. Ripens after Concord and will keep until Christmas when grown in the North, and is self-fertile. The best and most profitable red grape.

Price One Year	per 100, \$4.25;	per 25, \$1.75;	each, 11c
Price Two Year	per 100, \$5.55;	per 25, \$2.30;	each, 15c

BARRY

(*Labrusca*,
Vinifera)

Barry is one of the very best quality black grapes; a Rogers hybrid, resembling in quality and appearance its European parent, Black Hamburg.

The vine is vigorous and productive. Ripens with Concord and is a splendid keeper. Should be planted near other varieties for pollenization. The Barry is an ideal black grape for the home garden, and local markets where quality as well as attractiveness are appreciated.

Price One Year	per 100, \$10.50;	per 25, \$4.25;	each, 18c
Price Two Year	per 100, \$13.55;	per 25, \$5.50;	each, 23c

BRIGHTON

(*Labrusca*,
Vinifera)

The Brighton is a roundish, dark, glossy red grape covered with a dark lilac bloom. Very handsome bunches, which are long, tapering, and often heavily shouldered.

Vine vigorous, hardy and productive. Should be planted near other varieties for cross-pollenization. Ripens mid-season.

The Brighton is a good commercial hybrid variety; ships fairly well, and one of the very best quality red grapes grown.

Price One Year	per 100, \$6.00;	per 25, \$2.25;	each, 13c
Price Two Year	per 100, \$7.80;	per 25, \$2.95;	each, 17c

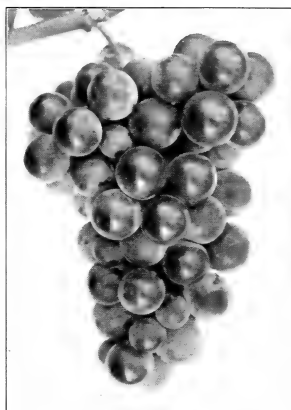
Grape Vines

CAMPBELL EARLY (*Labrusca*, *Vinifera*)

Campbell Early is a large, early, round, purplish black grape with a heavy blue bloom. The bunch is long, cylindrical, often with a single shoulder.

The vine is very productive, vigorous and hardy. The blossoms are self-fertile, have an abundance of pollen. It is an early grape, ripening before Agawam, and two weeks before Concord.

The Campbell Early is the best commercial black grape of its season. Superior to Moore Early which ripens at about the same time; is a better shipper, better bunch, better quality and sweeter. The commercial grape growers are planting more of the early varieties, thus lengthening the market season and maintaining higher prices.



Campbell Early—Most profitable
early black grape

Price One Year	per 100, \$10.50;	per 25, \$4.25;	each, 18c
Price Two Year	per 100, \$13.55;	per 25, \$5.50;	each, 23c

CONCORD (*Labrusca*)

The Concord has been more widely planted than all other varieties put together. It has been the great commercial grape east of the Rockies just as Elberta has been the great commercial peach. Because of their adaptability and low cost of production they have supplanted all other commercial varieties. This is not altogether a good thing, for both are of poor quality. They are the "fruits of the millions"—but the public is demanding better quality fruit, and it will pay the price for what it demands. Plant Concord for dependability, but for quality and high prices in the future plant Campbell Early, Worden, Brighton, Diamond and Delaware grapes and the J. H. Hale peach.

The Concord is a round, slightly glossy black grape covered with a blue bloom. Bunch is large, uniform, medium length, broad and tapering. Ripens about mid-season.

The vine is very hardy, vigorous, unusually productive, resistant to diseases and insects, and will thrive wherever grapes can be grown and on many kinds of soil. It blooms late in the spring and is self-fertile.

Price One Year	per 100, \$2.50;	per 25, \$0.90;	each, 7c
Price Two Year	per 100, \$3.20;	per 25, \$1.20;	each, 10c

DELAWARE (*Labrusca*, *Bourquiniana*, *Vinifera*)

This beautiful little red grape is the one early, high quality commercial variety of America. The berry is small, uniform, round, light red, covered with thin lilac bloom. The bunch is medium size, cylindrical, regular, solid and usually shouldered. The vine is hardy, reasonably productive and a slow grower. Should be planted closer than most varieties. Prefers a deep, fertile, warm soil, where it is not apt to be troubled by mildew, but will thrive in as many different parts of the country as Concord.

Grape Vines

A valuable grape in the North because of its hardiness and early ripening, insuring maturity before fall, and is being considerably planted in the South because it can be put on the markets early and commands high prices. It is the one very high quality American table grape, usually selling for twice as much as other varieties. Its quality cannot be too highly recommended, and it is a profitable commercial variety.

Price One Year	per 100, \$6.00;	per 25, \$2.25;	each, 13c
Price Two Year	per 100, \$7.80;	per 25, \$2.95;	each, 17c

DIAMOND (*Labrusca*, *Vinifera*)

The Diamond is a yellowish green grape; roundish, oval berry; bunches short, broad, cylindrical, frequently shouldered.

The vine is vigorous, hardy, productive, and thrives in as many localities as the Concord. As a commercial grape the Diamond is equal to any other green variety, and far better quality than the Niagara. It is often sold as Niagara as it is not as well known on the markets. This is unfortunate, for if it were known, its superior quality would command much higher prices than Niagara. It ripens a little earlier than Niagara. Because of this, its high quality, hardiness and vigor, we recommend it as the best high quality commercial green grape.

Price One Year	per 100, \$4.25;	per 25, \$1.75;	each, 11c
Price Two Year	per 100, \$5.55;	per 25, \$2.30;	each, 15c

HERBERT (*Labrusca*, *Vinifera*)

The Herbert is a large dull black grape, covered with a thick blue bloom. Like others of the Rogers' hybrids it is very high quality, and even more attractive than Barry.

Vine is vigorous, productive, and fairly hardy. Fruit ripens same season as Concord, but keeps longer. This is one of the best of the high quality grapes, and is a profitable commercial variety where it can be sold on a fancy market that appreciates real quality and will pay high prices.

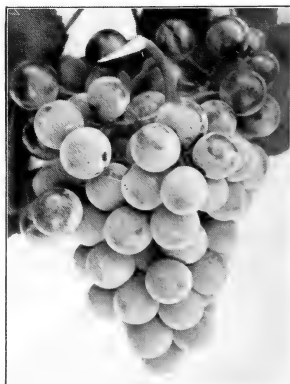
Price One Year	per 100, \$10.50;
	per 25, \$4.25; each, 18c
Price Two Year	per 100, \$13.55;
	per 25, \$5.50; each, 23c

IVES (*Labrusca*) The Ives is a small, jet black grape, covered with a light blue bloom. Bunch is large and tapering.

Vine is hardy and healthy, a very rank, strong grower and unusually productive.

Ripens about the same time as Concord. Fair quality, and especially valued as a wine grape because of its enormous productiveness and adaptability to many soils.

Price One Year	per 100, \$4.25;
	per 25, \$1.75; each, 11c
Price Two Year	per 100, \$5.55;
	per 25, \$2.30; each, 15c



Wilder—Best Rogers cross between American and European grapes

Grape Vines

LINDLEY Lindley is a large, roundish, dark red grape, covered with a faint blue bloom; bunch long, tapering, round.
(*Labrusca*,
Vinifera) Lindley is the best of all of Rogers' red hybrids.

The vine is a vigorous grower and fairly hardy; should be planted next to other varieties to insure thorough pollenization.

The Lindley is a splendid grape, unusual flavor, fine, juicy, tender, and belongs in every garden.

Price One Year	per 100, \$6.00;	per 25, \$2.25;	each, 13c
Price Two Year	per 100, \$7.80;	per 25, \$2.95;	each, 17c

MOORE Moore Early might be called an early Concord. The berries are large, roundish, dark purplish black, covered with a heavy blue bloom.
EARLY
(*Labrusca*) Bunch is irregular, cylindrical, tapering.

Vine is medium vigorous, hardy, gives best results on fertile, loose soil.

Ripens two to three weeks earlier than Concord. Not quite as good a shipper, but most widely planted of the early black grapes and a splendid commercial variety.

Price One Year	per 100, \$6.00;	per 25, \$2.25;	each, 13c
Price Two Year	per 100, \$7.80;	per 25, \$2.95;	each, 17c

NIAGARA Niagara is the most widely planted green grape. The berry is round, pale yellowish-green. Larger than Concord. The bunch is also larger than Concord and is long, broad, compact, tapering, often shouldered.
(*Labrusca*,
Vinifera)

The vine is vigorous, productive, not quite as hardy as Concord.

The Niagara has been a very profitable variety but it is of "fair" quality, and while it will always be a money-maker it will never command the highest prices on the market.

Price One Year	per 100, \$4.25;	per 25, \$1.75;	each, 11c
Price Two Year	per 100, \$5.55;	per 25, \$2.30;	each, 15c

WILDER Wilder is a large, slightly oval grape, purplish black, covered with a dull, heavy bloom.
(*Labrusca*,
Vinifera)

Bunches short, broad, irregularly tapering.

Vine is vigorous, hardy, productive. The Wilder is very good quality, not quite as delicately flavored as some others of the Rogers hybrids, but is more productive, hardier, and a more dependable grape. It is a fine quality, profitable grape and should be planted more extensively.

Price One Year	per 100, \$6.00;	each, 13c
per 25, \$2.25;		
Price Two Year	per 100, \$7.80;	each, 17c
per 25, \$2.95;		

Your order—we want it, also your neighbors' orders



Niagara—The best white grape

William P. Stark Nurseries, Stark City, Missouri

Grape Vines

WOODRUFF The Woodruff is a large, showy red grape, attractive appearance. Bunch broad, widely tapered, usually single shouldered.
(*Labrusca*)

The vine is very hardy, vigorous, productive, healthy and adapted to many soils.

The Woodruff starts to ripen just before Concord and goes on the market at a favorable time. It is a good red grape.

Price One Year	per 100, \$10.50;	per 25, \$4.25;	each, 18c
Price Two Year	per 100, \$13.55;	per 25, \$5.50;	each, 23c

WORDEN "Worden with us is a very heavy yielder of grapes, considerably larger than the Concord, of finer flavor than the Concord and yet striking everyone not an expert as a particularly fine strain of Concord; in fact, we have always called it the 'glorified Concord' and hence dropped this long time commercial favorite from the list."—H. B. Fullerton, Editor of Long Island Agronomist (N. Y.). (It ripens a week or ten days earlier than Concord.)
(*Labrusca*)

Price One Year	per 100, \$4.25;
per 25, \$1.75;	each, 11c
Price Two Year	per 100, \$5.55;
per 25, \$2.30;	each, 15c

WYOMING Wyoming is an attractive, well formed, round compact bunch, fair quality.
RED (*Labrusca*)

Vine is unusually healthy, hardy, productive, and the grape ripens early.

It is a very satisfactory red grape of its season, and does well where many varieties fail.

Price One Year	per 100, \$6.00;
per 25, \$2.25;	each, 13c
Price Two Year	per 100, \$7.80;
per 25, \$2.95;	each, 17c



Worden—A great improvement over Concord

Dewberry Vines

The dewberry is closely related to the blackberry, but larger and much earlier. Some remarkably profitable records have been made with the dewberry where there is a demand for an earlier and larger berry.

LUCRETIA The Lucretia is the best of all the dewberries; glossy black, very large, coreless, juicy and sweet.

The vine is vigorous and spreads over the ground. Fruit ripens about ten days to two weeks before the Wilson blackberry. Hardy.

Price	per 100, \$1.50;	per 25, \$0.60;	per 10, \$0.35
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The Blackberry

The blackberry grows wild in many parts of the country, producing good fruit, but the improved varieties are so much better that they can be cultivated with profit, even where the wild varieties can be had for the picking. The blackberry thrives on many soils—"It possesses a genuine courage, it knows no failure, and bravely sets out to make the best of existing conditions." However, it should not be planted on a "drouthy" soil. Plant in rows four to six feet apart, three to five feet between plants in the rows. Pinch out the tender young tips of the new canes when about two and one-half feet high. The two-year old canes bear the fruit and should be cut out entirely after the fruit is gathered.

No other bush fruit yields as heavily as the blackberry, and nothing is so good for health and bright spirits as an abundance of shining, luscious blackberries.

BLOWERS The Blowers is a large, oval berry, jet black color, sweet, juicy. Fruit ripens through a long season.

It originated in western New York, and is proving to be extra hardy, vigorous and productive. It is one of the most profitable and satisfactory blackberries grown.

Price per 100, \$3.50; per 25, \$1.10; per 10, \$0.70

EARLY HARVEST The Early Harvest is the very first blackberry to ripen. Fruit medium size, roundish, oblong, Flesh is soft, juicy, mild, pleasant, very good.

The vine is vigorous, upright, moderately hardy. A profitable variety, especially where an early shipper is desired.

Price per 100, \$1.90; per 25, \$0.60; per 10, \$0.40

EARLY KING The Early King is a medium size, oval berry. Ripe soon as black. Very best quality.

Bush is small, upright, stiff, hardy, productive.

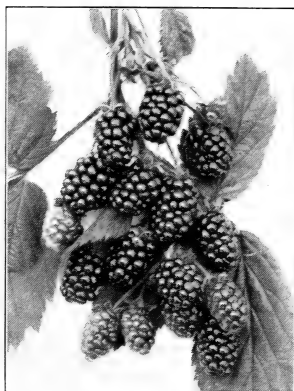
The Early King ripens a week before Snyder. Excellent for home use or local markets.

Price per 100, \$2.40; per 25, \$0.75; per 10, \$0.50

ELDORADO The Eldorado is a large, oblong, conical berry. Small seeds and core. Flesh tender, sweet and juicy. Jet black color when ripe. Vine is upright, hardy, vigorous, productive. The Eldorado is a very large, high quality, profitable blackberry.

Price per 100, \$2.80; per 25, \$0.90; per 10, \$0.60

MERCEREAU The Mercereau is a very large, oval blackberry. Sparkling black color, does not turn red after it is picked. Flesh sweet, melting, rich, very best quality.



Blowers Blackberry—One of the best

Blackberry—Raspberry

Bush strong, vigorous, extra hardy and resistant to disease. Mercereau is the very best quality and most profitable blackberry. A seedling of Snyder, but hardier and larger.

Price per 100, \$2.50; per 25, \$0.80; per 10, \$0.55

SNYDER

Snyder is large, roundish, oblong, black color. Flesh sweet, juicy, good quality. The bush is a vigorous, strong, upright grower, extremely hardy and productive. The Snyder is the most widely cultivated blackberry grown. It has made the grower more money than any other variety.

Price per 100, \$1.50; per 25, \$0.55; per 10, \$0.35

WILSON

The Wilson is extra large, often an inch and one-half long, tapering toward the end. Black when ripe. Flesh juicy, rich and sprightly. Bush is vigorous and productive, moderately hardy. Close pruning produces enormously large fruit. Always brings fancy prices because of its great size.

Price per 100, \$1.50; per 25, \$0.55; per 10, \$0.35

Raspberries

The red and black raspberries are among the most satisfactory small



St. Regis—The very best ever-bearing raspberry

fruits grown. They prefer a well-drained upland soil, but will thrive almost anywhere. The fruit has a lusciousness all its own that requires no cooking and seasoning to make it tempting. The fresh berries are always in demand. They will not stand rough handling. Large acreages of raspberries are not grown for shipment to distant markets except as dried fruit. The grower with a few acres is always sure of a good price for his berries in the home market and near-by cities for there is no danger of the market being overloaded with fruit grown a thousand miles away. A small patch in the back yard is a sure source of profit and a supply of rich, highly flavored fruit for the table.

COLUMBIAN

(Purple)

Purple, very large, uniform, juicy and sweet, firm. Canes tall and vigorous, productive; mid-season.

Price per 100, \$1.60; per 25, \$0.80; per 10, \$0.40

CUMBERLAND

(Black)

Glossy black, extra large, oval, rich, juicy, best quality; firm, stands handling well. Canes vigorous, productive and hardy. The best of all. Early.

Price per 100, \$1.60; per 25, \$0.80; per 10, \$0.40

Raspberry—Currant

CUTHBERT (Red)

Scarlet crimson, large, conical, handsome, firm and juicy. Canes are strong, vigorous, upright and hardy. The best red raspberry for home market. Mid-season.

Price per 100, \$1.30; per 25, \$0.65; per 10, \$0.35

KANSAS (Black)

Black, large, round, firm and juicy. Similar to Gregg but earlier and hardier. Ships well. Excellent quality. Canes strong and vigorous. Late.

Price per 100, \$1.30; per 25, \$0.65; per 10, \$0.35

KING (Thompson's King, red)

Bright red, round, firm, juicy, good quality; productive. Early.

Price per 100, \$1.30; per 25, \$0.65; per 10, \$0.35

ST. REGIS (Red)

Brilliant crimson, very large, juicy, highest quality. Ships well. The canes are very strong, vigorous and hardy. The main crop is as heavy as the black caps. It is the most productive of all red raspberries. The old canes continue to produce until late August when the canes of this season's growth begin to ripen some fruit. The first of the crop comes very early. This is the only successful "ever-bearing" raspberry, and is most profitable.

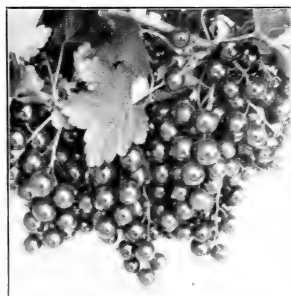
Price per 100, \$6.00; per 25, \$2.00; per 10, \$1.25

Currants and Gooseberries

Currants and gooseberries both thrive best in the northern half of the United States and the mountains of the West.

They are in great demand by the canneries and on the markets for jellies and cooking. Fresh ripe currants with sugar are relished by many. Ripe gooseberries are delicious but not fully appreciated, as they are usually picked when green, so the public thinks they are always sour.

Both the currant and the gooseberry are sure croppers and will produce good fruit in spite of neglect, but they respond quickly to care and are highly profitable. They can be shipped long distances and keep well. They are especially adapted to planting between the rows of trees in a young orchard, and many western planters use them in this way to bring in the expense money while the young orchard is growing. They should be in every home garden.



Red Cross Currants have a rich acidity that is delightful

Currants

BLACK NAPLES

Lustrous black, very large berries. Strongly flavored. The best English variety.

Price Two Year per 100, \$10.00; per 25, \$3.00; each, 15c

William P. Stark Nurseries, Stark City, Missouri

Currant—Gooseberry

LONDON MARKET Light crimson; larger berry and better quality than Fay. Bush vigorous, upright, very productive. Mid-season.

Price Two Year per 100, \$ 4.00; per 25, \$1.25; each, 6c

PERFECTION Brilliant transparent red. Large clusters and berries. Highest quality, mild, rich flavor.

The bush is strong, vigorous, upright and hardy. Very resistant to mildew. One of the best and most profitable of all the currants.

Price Two Year per 100, \$15.00; per 25, \$4.40; each, 22c

RED CROSS Lustrous large red berry, large clusters. Mild sub-acid; high quality.

Bush unusually vigorous and productive. Mid-season.

Price Two Year per 100, \$7.00; per 25, \$2.20; each, 11c

WHITE GRAPE Translucent large, white berries; long clusters; finest quality. Bushes slender, spreading, productive. The best white currant grown.

Price Two Year per 100, \$7.00; per 25, \$2.20; each, 11c

WILDER Bright red berries, very large; very good flavor, juicy. Bush upright, hardy. A very profitable currant.

Price Two Year per 100, \$7.00; per 25, \$2.20; each, 11c

Gooseberries



Josselyn Gooseberry—Rich flavor and profitable

DOWNING The fruit is roundish, oval, whitish-green color, medium size, juicy. Very best quality. Is called "The Great American Gooseberry."

The bush is upright and productive. Hardy. Foliage resistant to mildew. The most widely grown gooseberry.

Price Two Year per 100, \$10.00; per 25, \$3.00; each, 15c

Gooseberry

HOUGHTON Fruit round; a dark handsome red when ripe. Smooth, juicy, sweet; excellent; moderate size.

The bush is hardy, free from mildew. An enormous bearer. Profitable in the South where others fail.

Price Two Year per 100, \$6.00; per 25, \$1.90; each, 10c

JOSSELYN Bright green; light red when ripe. Very large, oval shape.
(Red Jacket) Rich, juicy; highest quality.

The bush is hardy, productive, and the most resistant to mildew of all the large gooseberries.

Price Two Year per 100, \$12.00; per 25, \$3.60; each, 18c

OREGON CHAMPION One of the most profitable. "I replaced the Downing and Houghton varieties with the Oregon Champion for the

reasons following: that it was superior to the Downing in yield in a proportion of about four to one, with berries of equal size, and it surpassed the Houghton in the size of its fruit with a yield that was as prolific. In the Houghton I learned that as the bushes grew older the fruit grew smaller in size. The Oregon Champion combines the good qualities of both these varieties and has the further advantage of being more easily picked, as the berries grow on the outside of the bush and thus are quickly stripped. It gives a heavy yield in the early period of growth, the third season giving me 1,000 gallons from three-fourths of an acre; the fourth 1,365 gallons and the fifth 1,500 gallons. Moreover, the berry has a transparency not noticeable with the other two varieties."—W.M. Crabb, Colorado.

Price Two Year
per 100, \$15.00;
per 25, \$4.40;
each, 22c

PEARL Light green, oval shaped. Medium size. Very good quality.

The bush is hardy, vigorous, productive, and foliage resistant to mildew. In many localities preferred to Downing.

Price Two Year
per 100, \$12.00;
per 25, \$3.60;
each, 18c



Oregon Champion—The most productive gooseberry

Ornamentals—Rose Bushes



Dorothy Perkins—Hardy, very vigorous; the most beautiful climbing rose

Ornamentals

“Flowers that Feast the Eye and Inspire the Soul.”

“The Great Florist might have clothed the world in drab but He did not. He might have made strawberries with the color of pebbles and apples look like cobble stones, and given cherries the dull color of ash seed, but He wrapped the fruits in coverings of beauty with tints and shadings which are the despair of the artist. While He ministers to the taste, He also feasts the eye and inspires the soul.

“The eternal greed and grind should give way, just a little, for that which gives inspiration for a higher life. The hard pioneer days with the fierce struggle for an existence have passed, and there is an awakening for a richer home life. Let your girls associate with the purest, sweetest and most beautiful companions and it will have an influence on their lives. Don’t expect your boy to get all of his education in the barn-yard. Interest him in the front yard and make it for him a garden of delight, then he will be a gentleman and not a boor.”—Rev. C. S. Harrison, York, Neb.

Roses

The flowers of rarest beauty, the most varied forms, and the sweetest perfumes. They may be had now from frost to frost in one glorious succession.

The hardy Japanese Rugosas open before the others are awake. Then the old-fashioned Persian Yellow followed by a host of hybrid perpetuals (H. P.) which make June the “Month of Roses.” After the H. P.’s (which really are not perpetuals) comes the hardy new race of Hybrid Teas (H. T.) which have the hardiness of the hybrid perpetuals, and the refined fragrance and delicate beauty of the Teas, and what is most wonderful of all, they possess the Teas’ habit of blooming freely and continuously throughout the summer and autumn. Such loveliness as theirs is worth many times over the care of cultivation and of providing deep, fertile, well drained beds, in a sunny, sheltered, spot free from the ravaging roots of near-by shade trees which would rob the roses of the rich fertility which should be stored in the soil in greatest abundance for their benefit.

Rose Bushes

BABY RAMBLER Small, clear, ruby-red flowers. A dwarf form of the (Mme. Norbert Crimson Rambler. Average height twenty inches. Levavasseur) (Pol.) Blooms profusely until frost and will continue if taken (For border and bed) indoors. A good border rose. Hardy, healthy. Prune lightly.

Price One Year	each, 25c;	per bundle of five, \$1.00
Price Two Year	each, 40c;	per bundle of five, \$1.60

BALTIMORE Bears beautiful clusters of double, creamy-white flowers. Light green foliage. Hardy. One of the favorite old climbing roses. Also good for shrubbery. (Climber) Blooms in July.

Price One Year	each, 15c;	per bundle of five, \$0.65
Price Two Year	each, 25c;	per bundle of five, \$1.00

BURBANK A bright rose pink, medium size, cup-shaped flowers. Ever- (H. Bourbon) blooming. A shade darker pink than Hermosa. Cut (For the bed) shoots back closely immediately after flowering and bloom will be continuous, but prune lightly in the spring. Hardy.

Price One Year	each, 25c;	per bundle of five, \$1.00
Price Two Year	each, 40c;	per bundle of five, \$1.60

CAROLINE Clear satiny pink. Large, exquisitely formed buds which TESTOUT open up full and substantial. Profuse bloomer, free grower, (H. T.) (For cut extra vigorous. One of the most beautiful and best H. T.'s; flowers) harder than La France. An ideal bedding rose. Prune lightly.

Price One Year	each, 25c;	per bundle of five, \$1.00
Price Two Year	each, 40c;	per bundle of five, \$1.60

CLIO (H. P.) (For Large, round, flesh-colored flowers with rosy pink cen- bedding and cut ters. A strong grower. Hardy. Prune hard. flowers)

Price One Year	each, 25c;	per bundle of five, \$1.00
Price Two Year	each, 40c;	per bundle of five, \$1.60



Burbank



Eugene Furst



Caroline Testout

William P. Stark Nurseries, Stark City, Missouri

Rose Bushes

CONRAD F. MEYER (Hy. Rugosa) (Shrubby) Silvery pink, double. Flowers early, continuing throughout the season; fragrant. For hedges and the lawn. A splendid bedding rose for extreme North where others are too tender. Vigorous and hardy. Will not mildew. Best hybrid Rugosa. Do not prune, except to remove old canes.

Price One Year	each, 20c;	per bundle of five, \$0.85
Price Two Year	each, 30c;	per bundle of five, \$1.25

CRIMSON RAMBLER (Pol.) (Climber) Large trusses or clusters of bright crimson flowers. The most popular climber for walls, porches and trellises. Usually vigorous and hardy. Cut out weak canes as it gets older.

Price One Year	each, 20c;	per bundle of five, \$0.85
Price Two Year	each, 30c;	per bundle of five, \$1.25

DOROTHY PERKINS (H. Wich.) (Climber) Beautiful shell pink, after a long time fades to a deep rose. Flowers in large, loose clusters. The best pink climber. Equal to Crimson Rambler in every way, but more elegant and larger flowers. Cut out old canes. Hardy.

Price One Year	each, 15c;	per bundle of five, \$0.65
Price Two Year	each, 25c;	per bundle of five, \$1.00

DOROTHY DENISON (H. Wich.) (Climber) Just like the Dorothy Perkins except the flowers are a soft, light shell-pink, with white bases to the petals. Hardy.

Price One Year	each, 25c;	per bundle of five, \$1.00
Price Two Year	each, 40c;	per bundle of five, \$1.60

EUGENE FURST (H. P.) (Bedding) Dark, velvety crimson, shaded a deeper crimson. Fragrant. Blooms late. The best of the dark red H. P.'s. Hardy.

Price One Year	each, 20c;	per bundle of five, \$0.85
Price Two Year	each, 30c;	per bundle of five, \$1.25

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT (H. P.) (For cut flowers) Bright, shining, scarlet crimson. Rich, shapely buds. Fragrant. The "General Jack" is a celebrated all-'round rose. Hardy.

Price One Year	each, 20c;	per bundle of five, \$0.85
Price Two Year	each, 30c;	per bundle of five, \$1.25

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ (Virginia R. Coxe) (H.T.) (For cut flowers, shrub or hedge) Dazzling bright scarlet. Fragrant. Produces flowers in clusters. Best dark red rose for continuous and profuse bloom. Forms beautiful contrast planted near Snow Queen. Rank, vigorous grower. Plant far apart. Prune by thinning. Hardy.

William P. Stark Nurseries, Stark City, Missouri

Rose Bushes

Price One Year	each, 25c;	per bundle of five, \$1.00
Price Two Year	each, 40c;	per bundle of five, \$1.60

HELEN GOULD A distinctive deep pink with a peculiar glowing brilliancy. Full tapering buds. Fragrant. An incessant bloomer. One of the very best bedding roses. It is a most satisfactory rose, and a favorite. Hardy.

Price One Year	each, 25c;	per bundle of five, \$1.00
Price Two Year	each, 40c;	per bundle of five, \$1.60

HUGH DIXON Brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet. Very large buds and (H. P.) (For bedding beautiful smooth petals. Very fragrant. Vigorous. and cut flowers)

Price One Year	each, 20c;	per bundle of five, \$0.85
Price Two Year	each, 30c;	per bundle of five, \$1.25

J. B. CLARK Flaming scarlet, shaded crimson maroon. Sweetly fragrant. Beautiful high pointed buds. Strong, upright (H. P.) (Cut growing bush. Foliage bronze green changing to dark flowers) green.

Price One Year	each, 20c;	per bundle of five, \$0.85
Price Two Year	each, 30c;	per bundle of five, \$1.25

KILLARNEY Pure sparkling pink with large, long, pointed buds and (H. T.) (For cut wax-like petals. A rose of rarest beauty. Sweetly scented. flowers) Fine for bedding or forcing. Vigorous, fairly hardy. Prune moderately.

Price One Year	each, 25c;	per bundle of five, \$1.00
Price Two Year	each, 40c;	per bundle of five, \$1.60

LA FRANCE Silvery, satin-pink. Large flowers of wonderful symmetry (H. T.) (For cut and unsurpassable beauty. Sweetly scented. This is the flowers) original "Hybrid Tea" and is still holding its own. Prune sparingly. Moderately hardy.



J. B. Clark



Snow Queen



Marshall P. Wilder

Rose Bushes

Price One Year	each, 25c;	per bundle of five, \$1.00
Price Two Year	each, 40c;	per bundle of five, \$1.60

MADAME ABEL CHATENAY (H. T.) (For cut flowers) Delicate rose pink, shaded salmon. Large and beautiful in bud and bloom. Constant bloomer. One of the best roses for cutting. Prune slightly.

Price One Year	each, 25c;	per bundle of five, \$1.00
Price Two Year	each, 40c;	per bundle of five, \$1.60

MADAME PLANTIER (H. China) (Shrubbery) A lovely pure white. Profuse bloomer. Bush completely hidden in spring by the fragrant flowers. Extremely hardy. Especially recommended for cemetery planting. Do not prune, except to remove old canes.

Price One Year	each, 20c;	per bundle of five, \$0.85
Price Two Year	each, 30c;	per bundle of five, \$1.25

MARSHALL P. WILDER (H. P.) (For cut flowers) Deep dark red. Large perfect flowers. A clean, vigorous grower and a remarkably constant bloomer for its class.

Price One Year	each, 20c;	per bundle of five, \$0.85
Price Two Year	each, 30c;	per bundle of five, \$1.25

PAUL NEYRON (H. P.) (For bedding, in masses, and cut flowers) Bright, clear pink. The largest rose of all; for this reason, and because of its many petals, it is often called the "Peony Rose." Fragrant. Continuous bloomer. A strong grower. Very hardy. Prune hard.

Price One Year	each, 20c;	per bundle of five, \$0.85
Price Two Year	each, 30c;	per bundle of five, \$1.25

PINK MAMAN COCHET (T.) (For cut flowers) The Queen of roses. Rich, rosy, coral-pink and creamy yellow. Broad, graceful, shell-like petals. Large, exquisitely tapering buds of rare fragrance. Profuse and continuous bloomer. The hardest of all the "tea" roses which are only fairly hardy as a class. Prune lightly.

Price One Year	each, 25c;	per bundle of five, \$1.00
Price Two Year	each, 40c;	per bundle of five, \$1.60

PERSIAN YELLOW (Austrian Briar) (For shrubbery planting) Deep, golden yellow. Sweetly fragrant. Seen in old-fashioned gardens; beloved by our grandmothers. Blooms very early. Old vines should be pruned very little except to take out weak canes. The head should be well thinned; canes left for flowering should not be pruned. Hardy.

Price One Year	each 25c;	per bundle of five, \$1.00
Price Two Year	each, 40c;	per bundle of five, \$1.60



Gruss an Teplitz

William P. Stark Nurseries, Stark City, Missouri

Rose Bushes

PRAIRIE QUEEN Rosy red, usually with white stripe. Large, compact, (H. setigera) globular. Flowers in clusters. Later flowering than (Climber) other climbers. Unsurpassed for arbors. Very hardy.

Price One Year	each, 15c;	per bundle of five, \$0.65
Price Two Year	each, 25c;	per bundle of five, \$1.00

ROSA RUGOSA There are two of the Rugosas, one purplish red and the (Japanese) (For other white. The flowers are large, single, with broad, shrubbery) graceful petals. The best roses for ornamental hedges and as shrubs. The flowers are followed by clusters of large, orange red "hips" or seed pods. The bush is heavy, dense, four to five feet tall. The dark, rich, leathery foliage, oddly wrinkled and shiny, is beautiful in itself. Hardy as oaks, remarkably free from insects and other pests. Will grow in the most trying places. Do not prune except to remove bark-bound canes.

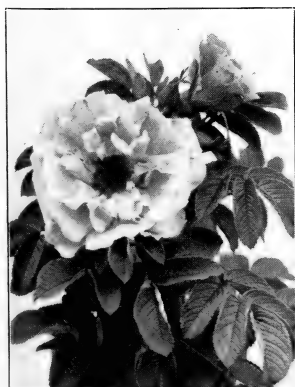
Price One Year	each, 20c;	per bundle of five, \$0.85
Price Two Year	each, 30c;	per bundle of five, \$1.25

SNOW QUEEN Pure snow white with faintly tinted shadows. Very (Frau Karl Druschki) large, tapering buds which open well. Blooms off and (H. P.) (For bedding on throughout the season. The fairest of all the white and cut flowers) roses—justly called the "White American Beauty." Strong, tall grower. Plant far apart. Very hardy.

Prune moderately.

Price One Year	each, 25c;	per bundle of five, \$1.00
Price Two Year	each, 40c;	per bundle of five, \$1.60

SPECIAL ROSE COLLECTION, \$1.75. We will send *ten* bushes, two each of the five best varieties and hardiest hybrid tea and hybrid perpetual roses, our selection, of 1-year plants, for \$1.75.



Rosa Rugosa—Use as an ornamental shrub in borders and on the lawn

RARE ROSES A limited number of the following rare and beautiful roses can be furnished in 1-year bushes:

Bridesmaid (Tea) Pink.

Magna Charta (H. P.) Rosy pink.

Meteor (H. T.) Crimson.

Miss G. Messmann (an Everblooming Crimson Rambler).

Mrs. B. R. Cant (T.) Rose pink.

Safrano (Tea) Apricot yellow.

Souvenir de la Malmaison (Bourbon) Rosy peach.

Wm. R. Smith (T.) Creamy white and pink.

Price each, 35;	Per bundle of five, \$1.50
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Shrubs

How many times have you seen a cozy little home nestling among its vines, flowers, trees and stretches of open lawn, and noticed that by itself it is only a plain little house, but the flowers and shrubs about it seemed to make it a part of its surroundings and what it was intended to be—a home. It shows good taste and thoughtful attention, although not necessarily the expenditure of much money.

The rules for successful planting are simple and few. Plant the outer border of your place heavily with masses of dense, rather tall growing shrubbery, giving a distinct outline and form to your property. Keep the taller growing plants well back, then the medium growing and next the low growing at the edge, forming a dense rounding mass of shrubbery which gradually meets the lawn. Plant rounding masses of shrubbery in the corners as well as along the boundary line. Avoid too many straight lines and geometrical angles. Have a number of different kinds of plants but enough of one type in a place to produce a definite effect of rich shade, color, flower or fruit.

Around the house have open stretches of lawn. It is especially important to keep small yards open. A small yard properly planted around the edges will appear larger than it really is. Don't scatter single isolated shrubs all over the lawn. Don't plant trees in the center of a small lawn. However, this may be done on the large, spacious lawn where nothing is more desirable than a few groups of shade trees, or single specimens placed a little to one side where shade is needed.

Plant climbing vines on the porches and arbors. Equal numbers of Crimson Rambler roses, Honeysuckle and Japanese Clematis can be planted on the same porch, giving a succession of bloom. Plant the medium and small growing shrubs, roses, peonies, and phlox in masses around the corners of the house and to hide the foundation, and in the corners of the porches and curves and corners of the walks. Always select the dainty, more refined flowers for planting where they will be seen closely, Put the more rank growing flowers further in the background.



The Wrong Way

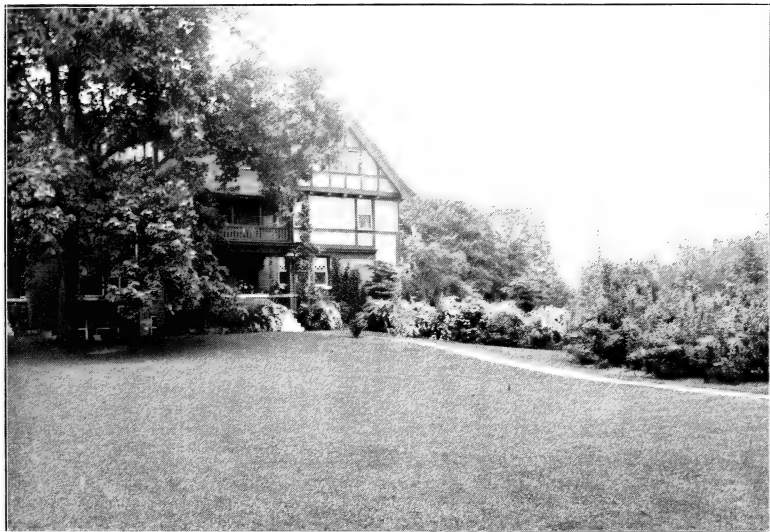
Everything is neat but stiff; well kept but poorly planned. The mass of shrubbery at the right of the door is overgrown and appears out of place. The round flower bed, and formal "shoe button" shrubs spoil the unity of the planting. Each plant does not do its part to make a complete and beautiful picture. The vine on the porch is the one attractive feature.

There are many different shades of green in leaves and combinations of colors of flowers which, when mixed, are exceedingly beautiful and interesting, while variation in bark color gives an entire new change after the leaves are off.

A well planted succession of growing, blooming things about a house makes it a home, and is a never-ending source of pleasure, growing more beautiful and attractive every year.

Don't plant trees in the center of a small lawn.

Shrubs



Good Planting

Truly beautiful, natural and harmonious. It looks as if it "just happened"—but it didn't—it took careful planning. The numerous large trees are placed where they form a background for the house and lawn, and give the appearance of distance and extent. And the single old veteran on the left, standing guard at the entrance of the home, shows how trees may also be planted close in—but note that the wide, grassy lawn is not disfigured by scattering "shoe button" shrubs all over it. The only shrubs on the lawn are two just to the left of the walk, placed there so that a slight curve in the walk can be made around them, breaking what would have been a straight, stiff line to the porch. The walk then curves gracefully to the right along the highest ground, keeping close to the shrubbery border.

And see how the low-growing rugosas, barberries and deutzias are planted at the outer edge of the mass of shrubbery, then the higher growing philadelphus, and snowball set farther back, nearly hiding the evergreens behind them. These fit in so nicely as to be hardly noticeable in the summer—but they show a warm and comforting green in winter when everything else is bare.

Effective masses of *Spirea Van Houttei* and *Hydrangea* are placed at the corners and near the foundation, making the house look as if it "belongs there." The touch of Boston Ivy on the brick work to the right of the porch is good, as is also the climbing rose at the corner of the porch. Of the many shrubs, vines and trees planted not one stands out like a museum specimen on exhibition. They all blend together and form a part of the home picture which becomes dearer and more beautiful each year.

Don't scatter "shoe button" plants all over the lawn.

Don't have a round flower bed.

Don't have iron seats, dogs, rabbits, deer or other imitations on the place.

Don't plant Cottonwood or Poplars unless you alternate with a good, slow-growing tree with the intention of removing the fast-growing tree as soon as the other has developed.

Don't have terraces near the sidewalk. Grade from the house to the walk line with an even slope if possible.

Don't plant shade trees closer than thirty feet apart.

Don't wait—**DO SOMETHING.**

Shrubs

ALTHEA or **ROSE** of **SHARON**
(*Hibiscus Syriacus*) A large, single white flower, resembling the hollyhock in shape. Bush upright, grows eight to twelve feet tall. Blooms late in summer when most flowers are gone. A beautiful shrub for planting singly, in clumps or masses, or as a hedge. Hardy.

Price each, 30c; per bunch of ten, \$2.50

DEUTZIA
LEMOINEII A dense shrub with many upright branches loaded with racemes or clusters of double white bell-shaped flowers which appear early in the spring. A free bloomer, grows three to four feet tall. One of the hardiest and best for planting singly or in the shrubby border.

Price each, 30c; per bunch of ten, \$2.50

HYDRANGEA
ARBORESCENS Beautiful foliage and huge white panicles or dense balls made up of many dainty little flowers. Grows four to five feet tall. Blooms in mid-summer. The earliest blooming hydrangea. Hardy.

Price each, 30c; per bunch of ten, \$2.50

HYDRANGEA,
Large Flowered
(*H. Pan Grandi*-
flora) Immense conical white flower heads which open late in summer and often last till frost, when they turn pink. Beautiful foliage. Average height, six to eight feet when grown. Most conspicuous in fall for shrubby hedge and lawn. Hardy.

Price each, 20c; per bunch of ten, \$1.50

SNOWBALL
(*Viburnum*
Opulus, Sterilis) An old-time favorite, large, round balls of little white flowers just as popular to-day as ever. Grows six to nine feet tall. Blooms in May or June. Hardy.

Price each, 20c; per bunch of ten, \$1.50

SNOWBERRY
(*Symphoricarpos*
Racemosus) Has small pink flowers in May, but it is the green foliage with the beautiful clusters of snow-white berries which hang until late in the winter that has made it popular everywhere. Grows about four to five feet tall. Very hardy.

Price each, 25c;
per bunch of ten, \$2.00

Orchard Cover Crops Bulletin by William P. Stark, written for Missouri State Board of Horticulture. Mailed complimentary on request. Address, Secretary, Columbia, Missouri.



Hydrangea P. G.—Good for planting alone or in masses

Shrubs—Climbing Vines

SPIREA or BRIDAL WREATH (S. Van Houttei) The best of all the spireas and the greatest favorite North, East, South and West.

Its graceful drooping branches laden with small, round clusters of dainty little white flowers are truly beautiful. Grows four to six feet tall. Flowers in early summer. For shrubbery border, hedge, or massing to hide the foundation of the house. Very hardy.

Price each, 20c;
per bunch of ten, \$1.50



Spirea Van Houttei (Bridal Wreath)—The one best shrub

SWEET SHRUB or CAROLINA ALLSPICE (Caly-canthus Floridus) Flowers are dark, dull red, double, and have a peculiar sweet odor that is very pleasant. Blooms in June and at intervals throughout the summer. Wood is fragrant, foliage rich. Grows six feet tall. Hardy. One of the most desirable shrubs.

Price each, 25c; per bunch of ten, \$2.00

SYRINGA or MOCK ORANGE (Philadelphus Coronarius) Most fragrant white flowers with yellow stamens at the center. Resembles the orange blossom. Upright growth seven to ten feet tall. For hedge screen, or planting in masses. Hardy.

Price each, 20c; per bunch of ten, \$1.50

WEIGELA, Rose-Colored (W. Rosea) Rose-colored flowers, trumpet-shaped like the honeysuckle, coming in long sprays. Blooms after the lilacs. The best flowering shrub of the season. Does well under big trees. Grows where others fail. Free from insects and diseases.

Grows about six feet tall. Hardy. Great adaptability. Necessary in every shrubbery border, large or small. Also see the Barberry, Japan Quince and Privet described under "Hedge Plants." They are especially fine for hedges but equally good for individual and massed shrubbery planting.

Price each, 25c; per bunch of ten, \$2.00

Climbing Vines

"To drape, to mantle, to conceal, to screen, to frame, to cover, to shade, to protect, to beautify, to transform—how many vines be used? How could beautiful garden pictures be made without them? Lacking their grace and mellowing touch, many buildings would be intolerable eyesores, but with soft drapery over them their crudities are mercifully concealed. Shady pergolas, leafy flowery arches, and pendant garlands from trees and over hedgerows make pictures complete in themselves."

BOSTON or Japanese Ivy (Ampelopsis Veitchii) This vine covers a multitude of ugly buildings and adds beauty to many others. It clings to walls by little adhesive disks and forms a dense mat-like foliage, spreading rapidly over walls, tall chimneys, foundations, or covering unsightly telephone and trolley poles. In the autumn it

Climbing Vines—Lilac

glows with colors as brilliant as the maple. It loses its leaves in winter giving any dampness a chance to dry out. Wood and paint that have had the protection of its leaves all summer are found to be in a fresher condition than the exposed parts. Should have covering the first winter after planting. Hardy.

Price Two Year each, 20c; per bunch of five, \$0.90

CLEMATIS, Dainty little star-shaped white
Japanese flowers borne in clusters com-
(**C. Paniculata**) pletely covering the upper
part of the vine and they
give off a rich honey fragrance that carries a
great distance. The flowers are lasting and open
late in the summer. They are followed by the
feathery seeds, which are very attractive. The
deep, brilliant green foliage is very dense and
beautiful, often holding on until early winter.
The vine is a rapid grower and will clothe large
spaces quickly. Hardy.



Clematis—Honey-sweet flow-
ers followed by feathery seeds
almost as beautiful. Foliage
hangs until early winter.
Hardy.

Price Two Year each, 30c; per bunch of five, \$1.25

HONEYSUCKLE Pure white flowers which
Hall's Evergreen gradually change to a
(**Lonicera Japonica**) light yellow. There is a
powerful sweetness about
them that is wonderfully pleasant to folks and
humming-birds. Blooms in June and August.
Vine is a dark, rich green that continues
through the winter in some places and lasts until Christmas in the North.
Fifteen feet. Hardy.

Price Two Year each, 15c; per bunch of five, \$0.65

WISTARIA, The best permanent vine. A climbing tree in itself, often
Japanese attaining great size and age. Can be trained on walls,
(**Wistaria** arbors, etc., and is especially beautiful when the vine is
Chinensis) growing over and through a live locust tree. The delicate
pea-like lavender flowers are borne in clusters which are
often a foot long. Blooms early with a second small crop of flowers in August.
The foliage is a light green and shaped like the locusts. Thrives best when
left severely alone. Hardy. For other climbers see under Roses.

Price Two Year each, 30c; per bunch of five, \$1.25

Lilac

The old-fashioned purple lilac has a delicious fragrance that haunts the memory from one blooming season to another. None of our shrubs have been as highly developed under cultivation as has the lilac. The best new varieties have immense clusters of large plumes laden with sweetness. Some are double, some single, and the white, reddish purple, and blue varieties lend themselves to many color schemes.

Lilac—Iris—Peony

The lilac grows rapidly, flowers profusely, has rich green foliage free from insects. It can be used in many ways: for hedges, masses, for hiding objectionable sights, and when planted alone it makes a good bush which improves with age and bears more blooms each year. The cut flowers from the improved varieties find a ready sale on the city markets.

LILAC, Old-fashioned purple (S. Vulgaris)	Too well known to need description here. Grows eight to ten feet tall. Hardy.
Price	each, 20c; per bundle of ten, \$1.50

Budded Lilacs

LUDWIG SPATH	Long plumes of single, perfectly formed, little flowers of a dark reddish purple. The inside of the flower is darker than the outside, showing beautiful contrasting shadows.
Price	each, 30c; per bundle of ten, \$2.50

MADAME ABEL CHATENAY	Large trusses or clusters of plumes. The dainty little flowers are double and of exceeding purity and whiteness. The best of all the whites. Hardy.
Price	each, 30c; per bundle of ten, \$2.50

PRESIDENT GREVY	A light blue. Double. The trusses are unusually large and perfect. One of the rarest and best.
Price	each, 30c; per bundle of ten, \$2.50

The Hardy Perennials

PEONY

IRIS

PHLOX

In plain words, "hardy perennials" are plants that will pretty near take care of themselves; they are permanent beauty. Their culture is refreshingly easy compared with "tender" annuals whose seed must be sown every spring—often under glass or indoors, or with the culture of tender flowers which are killed root and branch by the first frost. Plant the peony, the phlox and the iris. They merely go to sleep in the autumn, preparing for a more glorious and lovelier resurrection each succeeding spring.

They were the favorites in the old-fashioned gardens, because the pioneer gentlewomen had too much to do, weaving and sewing, churning and baking for their large families, to care for a garden of tender plants which had to be renewed each spring. But how different are the peony, the phlox and the iris of to-day from the forms seen in the old-fashioned gardens. What a greater wealth of color and abundance of bloom. What a number of different and exquisite forms, so changed and multiplied that any relation to the old-fashioned flowers seems almost impossible—but the relation is there, for they at least retain the old-fashioned hardiness and vigor, producing more abundant blooms and multiplying as they grow older.

PEONY

The peony is the most widely planted and popular of all hardy flowers. It is grand without being gaudy, large without being coarse, fragrant without being pungent. It is easily grown. They are hardy wherever apple trees can be grown, and in the very far North require very little protection. Once established they become a permanent

Peony Roots

flower, and are practically free from diseases and insects. They are ideal for cut flowers; are used by the carload on Memorial Day and are often cut at the proper time and held in storage a month for this day, and for decorative purposes at weddings and celebrations. Many people near the larger towns and cities add to their income every year by selling cut flowers from a few clumps of peonies in their back yard at 75c to \$1.00 per dozen.

Peony Roots

COURONNE D'OR White, with yellow reflection. Well packed solid flower. Semi-double, late, fragrant. For cut flowers and landscape.

Price each, 40c; per bunch of five, \$1.60

DELACHEI Deep purple crimson. The best dark colored, semi-double, pleasant odor; mid-season. For cut flowers and landscape.

Price each, 20c; per bunch of five, \$0.90

DORCHESTER Beautiful light clear pink, creamy center, perfectly double, rose-shaped bloom. Sweet scented. Late. Very profitable for cut flowers, and fine for landscape work.

Price each, 30c; per bunch of five, \$1.25

DUCHESSE DE NEMOURS Pure white, cup-shaped bloom with sulphur white collar. Very fragrant. Early bloomer; long stems. Unusually profitable for cut flowers; adapted to landscape work.

Price each, 40c; per bunch of five, \$1.60

DUC DE WELLINGTON Very large, white with sulphur white center, double; late bloomer, long stems; ideal for cut flowers.

Price each, 30c; per bunch of five, \$1.25

FELIX CROUSSE Brilliant ruby red with flame-colored center. Large compact ball-shaped flower. Fragrant; mid-season. Free bloomer. Extra good for cut flowers and for landscape.

Price each, 40c; per bunch of five, \$1.60

FESTIVA MAXIMA White with drops of carmine at the center. Immense double bloom, spicy fragrance. The best of all the whites. Keeps well. Profitable for cut flowers, and a great flower

for the garden.

Price each, 30c; per bunch of five, \$1.25



Couronne D'Or



Madame Lebon

The rarest beauty—for small expense and least care



Golden Harvest

Peony Roots

GOLDEN HARVEST Peach blossom pink outer petals—inner petals golden yellow; fragrant; mid-season. Profuse bloomer. Hardy in Minnesota and Manitoba. Medium size; short stems. The very best for the garden.

Price each, 30c; per bunch of five, \$1.25

JEANNE D'ARC Delicate pink with light "yellow-white" center spotted with carmine. Fragrant. Larger than Golden Harvest. Very good for cut flowers. Mid-season.

Price each, 30c; per bunch of five, \$1.25

LA TULIPE White, shaded lilac, flecked with crimson, large semi-double. Very sweet scented and keeps its freshness for a long time. Mid-season. Fine for cut flowers.

Price each, 40c; per bunch of five, \$1.60

MADAME LEBON Uniform color. Bright cherry pink. Large, showy, compact bloom. Mid-season. For cut flowers or landscape.

Price each, 40c; per bunch of five, \$1.60

NIGRICANS Dark uniform crimson. Globular compact bloom; showy. Mid-season. Good for cut flowers. Fine for landscape.

Price each, 40c; per bunch of five, \$1.60

OFFICINALIS (Mutabilis) (Alba) White. The old-fashioned "white piny." Very early.

Price each, 30c; per bunch of five, \$1.25

OFFICINALIS ROSEA Deep pink. One of the best of the old-fashioned "pinies." Very early.

Price each, 30c; per bunch of five, \$1.25

OFFICINALIS RUBRA Dark red. Typical old-fashioned red. Very early.

Price each, 20c; per bunch of five, 90c

PRINCE IMPERIAL Dark purplish red. Semi-rose shaped bloom. Very large. Strikingly beautiful.

Moderately late.

Price each, 30c; per bunch of five, \$1.25



Festiva Maxima—Beautiful white with a spicy fragrance. The best peony

Iris

IRIS (The "Rainbow" Flower) The old-fashioned "Blue Flag" is the only form of the iris generally known. Its beauty has never been fully appreciated—perchance it has shown too great a willingness to thrive and bloom. Flowers are more often valued for their rarity and costliness than for their real beauty.

The many newer and more wonderful forms have also been strangely neglected. They have a grace and beauty that is beyond description. Where else can such marvelous loveliness of form and harmonious tints be found—'less it be among the orchids! The iris has been called the poor man's orchid because it gives unstintedly of its exquisite beauty to rich and poor alike.

BLACK PRINCE Beautiful blue, finely veined with lighter shades.

Price each, 15c; per bunch of five, \$0.60

FLAVESCENS Exquisite creamy white.

Price each, 15c; per bunch of five, \$0.60

MADAME CHEREAU A lovely white, frilled with clear blue. One of the most beautiful of all.

Price each, 15c; per bunch of five, \$0.60

RON Dark claret color with white standards. Should be watered frequently at blooming time.

Price each, 20c; per bunch of five, \$0.80

SANS SOUCI Rich yellow, elegantly veined.

Price each, 15c; per bunch of five, \$0.60

SIBERIAN BLUE Exquisite blue. Fine for cut flowers.

Price each, 15c; per bunch of five, \$0.60



Ron

For cut flowers and mass planting.



Flavescens

Exquisite beauty combined with hardiness and vigor



Sans Souci

Phlox

PHLOX The phlox is a native of our western prairies. There were natural gardens of thousands of acres of wild phlox in this country before the white man ever saw it. They are used to the winds and heat of summer and the blizzards of winter. The improved cultivated varieties show how much the gardener can do to assist nature in developing more radiant and graceful forms. Phlox means flame, and where else will you find the glowing brilliancy of a cluster of these charming flowers! And where is there a flower that will yield such a wealth of continuous bloom regardless of storms, heat or drouth.

RICHARD WALLACE White petals, tinted lavender, with crimson eye. Large florets, symmetrical crown; continuous bloomer. Tall.

Price each, 20c; per bunch of five, \$0.80

BERANGER White suffused with delicate rosy pink. Purplish red eye. Tall.

Price each, 15c; per bunch of five, \$0.60

LUMINEUX Glowing crimson. Medium.

Price each, 20c; per bunch of five, \$0.80

ECLAIREUR Salmon scarlet. Large flower with crimson eye surrounded with light halo. Withstands drouth. Medium. A favorite everywhere.

Price each, 20c; per bunch of five, 80c;

FRAU VON LASSBURG Pure white. Immense flower. Exceedingly beautiful. Fine for cut flowers. Tall.

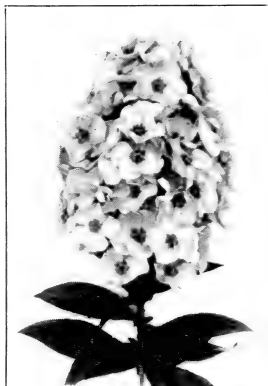
Price each, 15c; per bunch of five, 60c

IRIS Bluish violet with large blue center. Very large, perfectly formed. Tall.

Price each, 20c; per bunch of five, 80c

ZOUAVE Brilliant red. Medium.

Price each, 15c; per bunch of five, 60c



Richard Wallace—The hardiest



Lumineux.—Glowing crimson. Truly it deserves the name "flame"

William P. Stark Nurseries, Stark City, Missouri

Ornamental Trees

Nothing about the home fosters so much sentiment as trees. Every member of the family should plant a tree in the yard. They grow larger and more beautiful every year, adding value to your property. Don't wait but plant trees now, and time will do the rest.

NOTE: "Effective windbreaks can be made, where evergreens will not thrive or are undesirable, or protection is needed from the winds only during the summer, by planting a row of Norway, Sugar, or Silver Maple, or Linden (Basswood), all tall growing trees, twenty feet apart in the row, with a second row of hardy Catalpa which are lower and bushier growing, eight feet apart in the row. The Carolina Poplar is also very good, tall, and quick growing, but not so long lived."

BECHTEL DOUBLE FLOWERED CRAB The flowers are a beautiful pink; very sweet scented; two inches in diameter. From a distance the tree looks as if it were loaded with roses. Blooms in May. Grows thirty feet tall. Hardy.

Price each, 35c; per bundle of ten, \$3.00. Size 3 to 4 feet

BIRCH, Cut-Leaf Weeping (B. pendula laciniated) The most picturesque and graceful of all the "cut-leaved" trees. An ideal combination of vigorous growth, strong but slender drooping branches, silver white bark, and dainty green leaves. Grows sixty feet tall. Hardy.

Price each, 40c; per bundle of ten, \$3.50. Size 5 feet

BIRCH, EUROPEAN WHITE (Betula Alba) Bright green foliage in beautiful contrast with the white branches. Hardy; a rapid grower. A splendid medium-sized, spire-shaped tree, growing seventy feet tall.

Price each, 30c; per bundle of ten, \$2.50. Size 5 feet

CATALPA, HARDY (C. speciosa) White tubular flowers in large clusters. Large heart-shaped leaves. Quick growing. Hardy wherever apples grow. Planted extensively for fence posts either along the fence or in groves from which repeated cuttings are made.

Recommended by the government as a quick-growing, very durable tie and pole timber.

Price Per 10, 20c; per 100, \$1.00; per 1000, \$7.50. Size 12 to 18 inches

ELM, AMERICAN WHITE (Ulmus Americana) Best native shade tree. A beautiful avenue tree. Can be planted close to houses as the high arched branches leave good space above the roof for air and light.

Price each, 30c; per bundle of ten, \$2.50. Size 5 feet

LINDEN or BASSWOOD (Tilia Americana) White fragrant flowers which attract bees. Large leaves. A rapid grower, often reaching a height of ninety feet.

Price each, 30c; per bundle of ten, \$2.50. Size 5 feet

MAPLE, NORWAY (Acer Platanoides) A large rounded tree. Foliage dense, dark green, smooth, glossy; turn yellow in the fall. One of the best and longest lived; for street, park or garden.

Price each, 40c; per bundle of ten, \$3.50. Size 6 feet

Ornamental Trees

MAPLE, SILVER LEAF (*Acer saccharinum*) The White Maple is a large, fast-growing tree. Very attractive. Should be planted alternately with the slower growing but more permanent Sugar or Norway Maples.

Price each, 20c; per bundle of ten, \$1.75. Size 6 feet

MAPLE, SUGAR (*Acer saccharinum*) The Hard or Rock Maple, the best park, shade and street tree of all. Beautiful dark green foliage which turns red and yellow in the autumn. Moderately fast growing, but hardy, vigorous and long-lived.

Price each, 50c; per bundle of ten, \$4.25. Size 6 feet

MULBERRY, var. NEW AMERICAN Fruit large, one to two inches long, glossy. Good to eat fresh and for sauce. Ripens from June until September. Tree strong, very hardy, vigorous, very rapid grower. Grows forty feet tall. The birds love this fruit and if a few are planted around the orchard they will leave the cherries alone. Children are very fond of them and several should be planted in the yard for them.

Price each, 30c; per bundle of ten, \$2.50. Size 4½ feet

POPLAR, CAROLINA Fastest growing trees, slender, sometimes one hundred feet tall. Shiny, bright green leaves. Best for crowded districts of large cities, and as a quick shade tree. Should be planted alternately with more permanent trees. Does well in arid states.

Price each 20c
per bundle of ten, \$1.75
Size 6 feet

TULIP TREE A favorite or **YELLOW POPLAR** ornamental shade tree. (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) The longest lived, fast growing tree.

Has dark green, clean cut leaves like the sugar maple. Makes a dense shade. A tall growing tree with trunk uniformly clear and straight. Often grows one hundred and twenty-five feet high. Bears many yellow tulip-like flowers in the spring. The ideal tree for street, park and lawn.

Price each, 30c
per bundle of ten, \$2.50
Size 4½ feet



Norway Maple—A tree that will be growing more beautiful each year when your grandchildren are old men and women

Hedge Plants

The hedge takes the place of a disfiguring fence and makes a beauty of a necessity. There are hedges for all kinds of surroundings, straight upright Altheas, or gracefully drooping Spirea as well as the closely clipped hedge of Privet or Japan Quince.

**BARBERRY,
JAPANESE
(Berberis
Thunbergii)**

Graceful arching twigs. Foliage coppery scarlet in the fall. Many red berries hang on all winter. Three to three and one-half feet tall. Quick grower. Unusually hardy. Thrives north or south. Stands heavy shearing. Has small thorns. The best low ornamental defensive hedge.

Price each, 20c; per bunch of ten, \$1.50

**JAPAN
QUINCE
(Cydonia
Japonica)**

Bright scarlet flowers in May, and shiny green foliage. A close clipped hedge in bloom forms a wonderful pattern of flaming scarlet and brilliant green colors. Grows six to seven feet tall. Has spreading thorny branches, making a strong defensive hedge. Best protective hedge and wind-break for flower gardens. Stands pruning well. Very hardy.

Price each, 15c; per bunch of ten, \$1.25

**PRIVET,
CALIFORNIA
(Ligustrum
ovalifolium)**

Bright, smooth, green foliage, almost evergreen. Stands severest pruning. Can be trained high or low, and sheared with impunity. Eight to ten feet. Free from disease and insect pests. Sometimes kills back to the ground in the North but grows again. The fastest growing and most popular hedge plant.

Price each, 10c; per bunch of ten, \$0.90

**SPIREA VAN
HOUTTEI** Best white flowered hedge. Very graceful. Good for informal gardens and especially suitable for formal effects as it does not run riot. Medium-sized plants are quoted for hedge planting.

There are many other plants which make attractive hedges but should not be sheared heavily like Barberry, Privet or Japan Quince. The following all make graceful decorative hedges: Althea, Deutzia, Lilac, Hydrangea, Syringa, Snowball and Weigela. Also such roses as Conrad F. Meyer, the Rugosas and the Persian Yellow.

Price each, 15c
per bunch of ten, \$1.25

Our policy is direct mail order business, insuring mutual success and satisfaction.



Barberry Hedge—Elms along the avenue. Hard maple next to house. Deutzia massed in the corner. Lawn left open

Evergreen Conifers

What a cheery fireplace is to the home in winter, the "evergreen" is to the yard out of doors. They give a warmth of verdure impossible without their use. They should be planted along the sides and back boundaries of the place, where they will be less noticeable during the summer, serving as a beautiful background for flowering shrubs, beds and borders of peonies and phlox. White Birch also offers a strikingly beautiful contrast planted in front of evergreens.

Americans will never live out of doors the greater part of the year, as do the English, until the value and use of protecting hedges and shelter belts of evergreens is better understood, and until they are planted more extensively and intelligently. (The worth of evergreens should not be judged by a single tree planted conspicuously in the middle of the front yard.)

An evergreen hedge is about the only thing, except a brick wall, that will give privacy from the street, shut off an objectionable view or hide ugly "outbuildings" the year around.

Every homestead should be protected by a hedge, windbreak or shelter belt which will shield the farm buildings, barn-yard, poultry-run, and the residence from penetrating cold. It will repay its cost many times over in the saving of fuel for the house and feed for the stock, to say nothing of the greater comfort of both folks and animals. If windbreaks make living more comfortable indoors, how much more use and enjoyment may be had from yards and playgrounds, which are really outdoor living-rooms, sheltered and protected in this way, so that people as well as live stock may live more healthfully in the open air the greater part of the winter.

Every farmer owes it to the health and pleasure of his family to provide sufficient fruit for home use. Small orchards and fruit gardens can be grown in the most unfavorable localities if protected. The vegetable garden should also be included. It is possible to have fresh vegetables one to two weeks earlier because of the protection. Tender tea roses can be grown much farther north than is otherwise possible if the garden is surrounded by evergreens.



Arbor-Vitae—The all-purpose evergreen.
Thrives everywhere

The windbreak is even more generally useful in fruit-growing than in farming. They not only break the severe sweep of winds, prevent the loss of moisture and check the damage of spring frosts to the blossoms, but lessen the blowing off of fruit, breaking of branches and drying up of small fruits. They make the work easier, and encourage birds. Windbreaks should be planted at the same time the young orchard is planted.

(Note—Evergreens must be shipped separately from other trees. They must be packed in airy boxes while other trees and plants require tight packing.)

Evergreen Conifers

One of the first and most important essentials to successful fruit-growing in many states is a proper understanding and planting of windbreaks.

American Arbor-Vitae

The most useful and ornamental of this good family. A pyramidal tree of rapid growth that is handsome at any age and especially so when young. The foliage is remarkably bright and fresh-looking in spring, and keeps its color all summer and fall. The winter hues are brown and bronze-greens. At all seasons there is a yellow-green cast on the under side of the foliage. For hedges, groups, screens around stock-pastures, poultry-yards, orchards, gardens and buildings, breaks, shelters, shade, ornaments, in tubs and vases—any planting, large or small, modest or pretentious, there are few other kinds which equal it.

No evergreen, either native or introduced, will endure so much hardship and grow on so great a variety of soils. They have a hardy, vigorous constitution, with an abundance of strong, healthy, fibrous roots.

For hedge purposes it is unsurpassed. Owing to its compact appearance when sheared (it stands shearing well) and comparatively rapid growth, it forms a beautiful hedge in a remarkably short time. There is not a lawn, no matter of what proportion, where an Arborvitae hedge would not enhance its beauty and value to a high degree, and serve at the same time as a dividing line, walk-borders, screen, etc. By planting quite close together, the branches interlace closely, forming a barricade through which winds cannot penetrate. It thrives with equal success North, South, East and West, its many good qualities combining to make it one of the most valuable of the hardy evergreens.

Price

6 to 12 inch, per 100, \$4.00; per 10, \$1.00; each, 15c
12 to 18 inch, per 100, \$5.00; per 10, \$1.50; each, 20c
18 to 24 inch, per 100, \$9.00; per 10, \$2.00; each, 25c
2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$12.00; per 10, \$2.50; each, 30c

The Blue Spruce

A Gem of the Rockies

Picture in your own mind a perfectly shaped tree, with an abundance of heavy foliage of a rich silvery glistening blue, which flashes and sparkles in the sunlight, and you can form only a faint idea of the

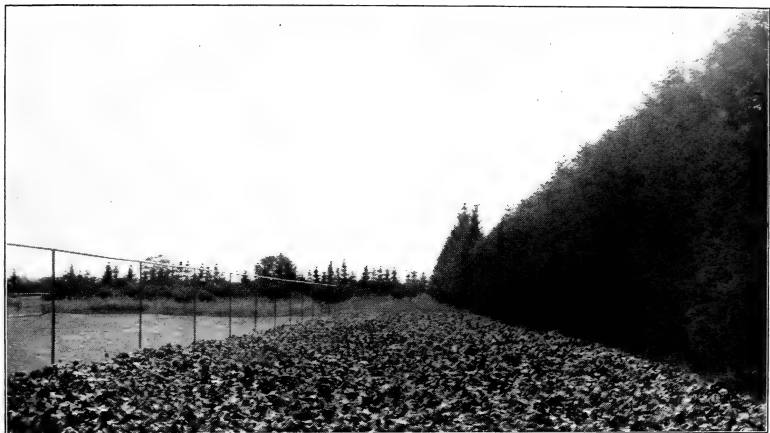


Blue Spruce (Colorado)—A steely blue that is indescribably beautiful



A cool drive sheltered by a row of white pine on one side and hard maple on the other, which together form an excellent windbreak and add to the privacy of the grounds

Evergreen Conifers



A close-planted hedge of Norway spruce, giving an ideal shelter for the garden and protection as well as privacy for the tennis grounds

magnificent beauty of this truly marvelous tree. The glory of the Blue Spruce is in its foliage, which is an intense steel-blue. It is difficult to form an idea of the beauty and immensity of this phenomenal tree. It has created a great sensation throughout the United States and Europe and is indeed a triumph in evergreen growing.

Price (Grafted)	1½ to 2 feet, per 10, \$24.00;	each \$2.75
	2 to 2½ feet, per 10, \$30.00;	each \$3.75
	2½ to 3 feet, per 10, \$40.00;	each \$4.75

Douglas Fir

Ordinarily known as Douglas Spruce, this is neither a spruce nor a hemlock, but resembles both in some ways. It is immensely valuable in parts of the country requiring trees of great hardiness and adaptability. The long, drooping branches reach great length and luxuriance, and the sharp-pointed tip reaches far toward the sky. Foliage is beautifully soft and bluish green, hanging down from the branchlets, just as these branchlets droop from the limbs. Growth is strong and rapid, and the trees often reach a height of 60 feet.

Price	10 to 12 inches, per 100, \$12.00;	per 10, \$1.85	each, 25c
	12 to 18 inches, per 100, \$15.00;	per 10, \$2.25	each, 30c

Norway Spruce

Extremely hardy, growing the fastest of all evergreens, and standing almost any amount of shearing and trimming, yet growing thick and fine if left alone. The Norway Spruce adapts itself to any soil and to any condition. It is clean, trim and bright, summer and winter. The foliage is dark in tone, with heavy needles, and the tree bears handsome, light brown cones.

Evergreen Conifers

The Norway Spruce is the very best evergreen for windbreaks in most localities. The trees grow big and thick, and will not run out nor grow ragged till very old. Twenty-five per cent increase in crops grown in protected fields is not too much to claim as the result of windbreaks.

Hedges of Norway Spruce will last indefinitely. In planting, select the largest size you can afford, in order to cut down the waiting period. A good-sized hedge can be made at once with 3-foot trees.

Price	10 to 12 inches, per 100, \$4.50;	per 10, \$1.00;	each, 15c
	12 to 18 inches, per 100, \$6.50;	per 10, \$1.50;	each, 20c
	18 to 24 inches, per 100, \$12.00;	per 10, \$2.00;	each, 25c
	2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$18.00;	per 10, \$3.00;	each, 30c

Scotch Pine

One of the very best evergreens for breaks, shelter-belts and clumps in the cold prairie states. It is among the hardiest, thriving in exposed situations and in northern, wind-swept localities and giving satisfaction everywhere. Should not be planted in wet places, but will stand any amount of drying winds, hot sun and lack of rain. Frequently is planted on sand dunes to prevent the sand drifting.

Price	10 to 12 inches, per 100, \$4.00;	per 10, \$0.75;	each, 15c
	18 to 24 inches, per 100, \$8.00;	per 10, \$1.50;	each, 25c

White Pine

King of the Forest

The most valuable evergreen for general planting, White Pine should go into every windbreak, shelter- and timber-belt, every group and every home planting. It is very hardy and seldom suffers from the winters, even in exposed positions. If mixed with other evergreens or with deciduous trees it makes splendid shelter- and timber-belts.

In windbreaks White Pines should be placed wider apart than other evergreens, because the limbs grow out close to the ground and spread widely.

Sometimes they make nine feet of growth in three years. A nine-foot wall of evergreen foliage is quite a protection.

White Pines are beautiful trees. They grow regular and even, the limbs in sets or layers around the tree, the lowest set the longest and each one getting shorter up to a pointed tip. The cones hang down and are six or seven inches long. The foliage is softer and finer than that of any other evergreen,—there is just enough of a white glint about it to make the effect cheerful, while the foliage lacks all that stiffness and spike-like character some people object to. The young trees look trim and neat all the year round, while the old trees are remarkably picturesque as they stand in groups or by themselves. It is not unusual for White Pines to attain 150 feet in good soils. Our young trees are of extra-high quality, strong, stocky and bushy, and we have hundreds of thousands of them. The man who plants White Pine, plants a tree that will add much to the value of his property.

Price	6 to 12 inches, per 100, \$4.00;	per 10, \$0.75;	each, 15c
	12 to 18 inches, per 100, \$10.00;	per 10, \$2.00;	each, 35c
	18 to 24 inches, per 100, \$18.00;	per 10, \$3.00;	each, 40c

Garden Roots—Nut Trees

ASPARAGUS This perennial vegetable should be in every kitchen garden. It comes in the spring when the palate is jaded with canned goods and the pocketbook weary of the prices charged for hot-house vegetables. Newly cut asparagus is delicious creamed and served on toast. It can be cut for six weeks to two months and then the shoots should be allowed to grow and cover the bed with the bright, feathery green tops. A bed lasts for years, and you can always sell asparagus at a good price.

CONOVER'S A mammoth variety, very rapid grower; productive. Tips
COLOSSAL of finest quality. The best of all.

Price per 100, \$0.90; per 25, \$0.40; per 10, \$0.25

RHUBARB Rhubarb is hardy on the bleak, cold prairies of Montana
(Pieplant) var. and the Dakotas; producing vigorous, succulent stalks in
Myatt Linnaeus all kinds of soils and in all parts of the temperate zone.
It is a profitable market crop because it comes at a time
when fresh, green things are in demand. It is equally valuable in the back
yard of the town dweller, when shipped-in vegetables are high-priced; valu-
able for country folks who raise all of their own vegetables, because it comes
early and abundantly. No "bitters" or "spring tonics" are needed when
there is plenty of rhubarb for delicious, easily prepared sauce and pies.

Price per 100, \$5.00; per 25, \$2.00; per 10, \$1.00

PECAN TREES The pecan is the best all-round native American nut. Its
cultivation is becoming one of the most profitable of all
industries.

SELECT THIN These are hardy nuts and grown from especially produc-
SHELLED tive trees. Plant them for their splendid shade as well as
SEEDLINGS nuts.

Price each, \$0.30; per bundle of ten, \$2.40

STUART (Paper The Stuart is the best of all the large, thin-shelled pecans.
shell) (Grafted) Succeeds over a wide range of country, and grown com-
mercially in the southern half of the country where it is
hardy. Nut very large, $1\frac{1}{8}$ x 1 inch. Kernel plump, full, fine grained, rich.

Price each, \$1.00; per bundle of ten, \$9.00

Four Generations of William Stark Nurserymen

"The commission merchants on South Water Street looked sideways when William P. Stark commenced over ten years ago to tell us of Delicious, Stayman Winesap, Black Ben, Liveland Raspberry, and others. 'Nothing to it,' we said. These fancy names may do for the home place, but for business give us western-grown Jonathan, Grimes, Old Winesap, and even Ben Davis, and eastern-grown Baldwin, Greening and Spy. We knew them. There was not a merchant on the 'Street' who had not heard of countless new varieties claimed to be better.

"What is South Water Street saying to-day?

William P. Stark Nurseries, Stark City, Missouri

“Here are some of the opinions boiled down. ‘The Delicious and Stayman are two of the best high quality apples in the market to-day.’ ‘The Black Ben, a wonderfully showy apple, way ahead of the old Ben Davis and Gano.’ ‘The Liveland is the best early apple, the best early shipper, and superior to Early Harvest or Red Astrachan as a market apple.’

“William P. Stark certainly knows what varieties for the commercial grower to plant and what not to plant. Of course, the Starks have been doing just this sort of thing for ninety years or more, so it is no new thing to have the trade ‘come around’ and back up Starks’ judgment, as they have in the case of Delicious, Stayman and others.

“William P. Stark is a real nurseryman and fruit grower. He doesn’t pretend to be anything else. Of the four generations of William Starks, three are living to-day, and there was still another generation of Starks before the first William Stark engaged in horticultural work.

“William P. Stark has done more towards introducing really valuable new fruits than any other man of his time. He has visited all the large fruit-growing centers and is familiar with the conditions throughout the country. His services as President of the Missouri State Board of Horticulture and as President of the American Association of Nurserymen, has put him in a position to know and judge the new varieties, so that after all, it is not a strange thing that his judgment on Delicious and Stayman was more reliable than that of commission merchants and other fruit men.”

BENJ. NEWHALL.

Note: Benj. Newhall was, for more than 30 years, at the head of the well-known house of F. Newhall & Son, the largest and oldest wholesale dealers in fruit on South Water Street, Chicago, which is the greatest wholesale fruit market in the world.



A “Delicious” orchard with currants (center) and strawberries (right) between the rows. Many western orchards have been paid for by “intercroppage” before the trees came into bearing. (Courtesy of G. H. Paul Orchard Co., Colorado.)



William P. Stark Trees and their Fruits



The J. H. Hale